The Beaver County Argus.

VOLUME XXXIII---NO. 2. BEAVER, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1856. ESTABLISHED 1818.

BEAVER ARGUS.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

H. & J. WEYAND.

TERMS—One Dollar and Fifty Cents, per annum, in advance; otherwise Two Dollar will be charged. No paper discontinued, until arrearages are settled, except at the option of the Editors.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of 50 cts. per square, of fifteen lines for one insertion—each subsequent insertion 25 cents. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

Letters and communications, by mail, will have prompt attention.

Report of the Postmaster General.

The Postmaster General's report shows the number of post offices on June 30th, 1856, to have been 25,585, being an increase of 4,661, in four years

On the 30th of June, there were in operation nearly 8,000 mail routes, the length of which is estimated at 259,042 miles, costing $6,359,474, divided as follows:—20,925 miles of Railroad; 14,954 steamboat, and 50,453 canal lines, and nearly 154,000 miles of inferior grades. The increase during the last fiscal year was nearly 20,000 miles of railroad, 532 miles of steamboat, 1,250 miles of canal lines, and 8,200 miles of inferior grades. In Nebraska and Kansas, 2,238 miles were added to the length of routes. Between the first of July, 1852, and July 1st, '56, the railroad service was increased 10,177 miles, exhibiting the fact, that within that time, this description of service was more than doubled. On the 1st of December, 1856, the length of railroad routes had increased to 21,310 miles, and the total cost for this service, at that date, amounted to $2,402,747. The whole cost of the inland service on the first of July, was $6,526,028.

The Secretary alludes to the Panama Railroad Company seizing on the occasion of the withdrawal of the steamers via Nicaragua, to force the department to pay what he considers an exorbitant price across the Isthmus, and he recommends the making of a regular contract, not exceeding $500,000 per annum, with that company, and a contract not exceeding $200,000 per annum via Nicaragua or Tehuantepec, so as to give a weekly mail between the Atlantic ports and California.

The expenditures for the year 1856 were $10,105,286, and the gross revenue, including annual appropriations for free mail matter, $7,620,821, showing a deficiency of $2,787,000. He recommends the abolition of the franking privelege, and the compulsory pre-payment of all transcient printed matter. Also the repeal of the act of 1845 which gives the Post Master General discretionary authority to make new contracts for ocean steamship service.

He alludes to the fact that, embracing the branch from New Orleans to Havana, there are now four ocean steamship lines running out of New York at an expense to the government of $1,498,000 per annum No reason is perceived why one part of the country should be preferred to the exclusion of others. Among other points it is stated that negotiations are in progress with a view to the reduction of the British transit charge on United States closed mails, and of the rate of postage between the United States and Great Britain to 12 cents a single letter.

Department of the Interior.

The Secretary of the Interior's Report states the quantity of land surveyed since the last report and up to the 30th of September last: at 16,873,000 acres, exclusive of school sections. The execution of the graduation act has raised many grave questions which call for the interposition of Congress. He says it is important that the matter be promptly disposed of, either by sanctioning and affirming the action of the Land Office or directing the patents to be issued without further requirement.

The quantity of land sold for cash during the fiscal year, was over 9,250,000 acres and the receipts therefore $8,821,114. The total amount of land disposed of is over 100,000,000 of acres. He suggests a necessity for further power being granted to the Commissioner of Pensions to suspend or discontinue pensions when the reason for granting them has wholly or partially ceased.

The number of patents issued within the year will probably reach 2,500. The report says that during the present administration 52 Indian treaties have been negotiated, 30 of which remain to be acted on by the Senate. By these treaties Indian title has been extinguished to nearly 175,000 acres of land. The aggregate money consideration therefore is $11,184,-

The Indians within our borders are supposed to number about 300,000. The process of civilization among the Indians has already been attended with the happiest result, and gives promise of steady progress in the amelioration of their physical and moral condition.

Secretary of the Navy's Report.

The Secretary of the Navy gives a detailed view of the operations of the Navy during the last year, and its present stength. Among his recommendations are, for another squadron in the Pacific, rendered necessary by our extending commerce; for the adoption of the English and French system of gunnery in practice ships; and for the dispatch of a small steamer to survey the Guano Islands on which Commodore Mervin made an unsatisfactory report.

The Secretary regards the construction of the six war steamers as inaugurating a new era in the naval service, and repeats his former recommendation for building steam sloops of war of small draft. The sending out of seamen to relieve distant crews is spoken of as an experiment, and will be continued if it shall work well. The Secretary likewise recommends the appointment of assistant pursers with middies' compensation.

From the Pittsburgh Union.

YANKEE COURTSHIP.

BY ALICE DE VERDE

Cottage by the hillside—
Time, nigh unto dark,
Dorothy beside the fire
Waiting for her spark.
Old man by the chimney
Reading Boston paper;
Old lady near the table
Making Sal a cape, or
Some other peculiar kind of garment

Very cold without, and
Wind a shrieking—howling;
Owls up in the orchard—
Ow, perhaps, a fowling.
Rap, tap, at the kitchen door—
Dorothy looks pleasant;
"Jonathan" she whispers sly:
"Rot me if it 'tisn't,
Or else some fellow that I don't want to see.

Door is open—"Jonathan!
Why, how, how du ye do?"
"Well, Dorothy, I'm purty well,
A-seein' how it's you."
Old man stops his reading,
Old lady quits the sewing;
Both remark to Jonathan,
"Well neow how its blowing;
There's going to be some tall weather yet I sweow."

Salutations over;
Jonathan is mum;
Wishes over sundry times
That he was to hum.
Old folks getting sleepy,
'Gin to nod the head;
Dorothy suggests that they
Had better go to bed—
And a prodigious grin lighteth up Jonathan's physiognomy.

Old folks snoring soundly,
Young folks close together;
Jonathan and Dorothy
Talking 'bout the weather.
Jonathan is thinking
How to pop the question;
But his heart is thumping so
Can hardly keep his vest on,
And his tongue cleaveth unto the roof of his mouth.

Dorothy looks slyly—
Knows there's something coming;
Looks around at Jonathan—
He feels much like running.
"Dearest Dorothy!" he says,
And his heart beats faster—
"Spose that you and I would go
Down to Parson Castor,
And get linked in the everlasting bonds of matrimony.

* * * *

Years have passed away, and
Down within the valley,
Far away from city,
Street or dirty alley;
Stands a little cottage,
White as snow in March;
Jonathan and Dorothy
Sitting on the porch,
And a half dozen white headed youngsters around them.

REPUBLICAN ADDRESS.

From the Republicans of Washington City to the People of the United States.

The Presidential contest is over, and at last we have some materials to enable us to form a judgment of the results.

Seldom have two Parties emerged from a conflict, with less of joy in the victors, more of hope in the vanquished. The Pro-Slavery party has elected its Presidential candidate, only, however, by the votes of a minority, and that of such a character, as to stamp the victory as the offspring of sectionalism and temporary causes. The Republicans, wherever able to present clearly to the public the real issue of the canvass—Slavery Restriction or Slavery Extension—have carried the people with them by unprecedented majorities, almost breaking up in some States the organization of their adversaries.

A sudden gathering together of the people alarmed at the inroads of the slave power, rather than a well organized party; with but a few months to attend to the complicated details of party warfare; obstructed by a secret order, which had preoccupied the field, and obtained a stronghold on the national and religious prejudices of the masses, opposed to an old party, commencing the canvass with the united support of a powerful section, hardened by long party drill, accustomed to victory, wielding the whole power of the Federal Administration—a party which only four years ago carried all but four states, and a majority of the popular vote—still, under all these adverse circumstances, they have triumphed in eleven, if not twelve of the free States, pre-eminent for enterprise and general intelligence, and containing one-half of the white population of the country; given to their Presidential candidate nearly three times as many electoral votes as were cast by the Whig party in 1852, and this day control the governments of 14 of the most powerful States of the Union.

Well may our adversaries tremble in the hour of their victory. "The Democratic and Black Republican parties," they say, "are nearly balanced in regard to power.—The former was victorious in the recent struggle, but success was hardly won, with the aid of important accidental advantages. The latter has abated nothing of its zeal, and has suffered no pause in its preperations for another battle."

With such numerical force, such zeal, intelligence and harmony in counsel; with so many great States and more than a million voters rallied to their standard by the efforts of a few months, why may not the Republicans confidently expect victory in the next contest?

The necessity for their organization still exists in all its force. Mr. Buchanan has always proved true to the demands of his party. He fully accepted the Cincinnati platform, and pledged himself to its policy—a policy of fillibustering abroad propagandism at home. Prominent and controlling among his supporters are men committed, by word and deed, to that policy, and what is there in his character, his antecedents, the nature of his Northern support, to authorise the expectation that he will disregard their will?

Nothing will be so likely to restrain him and counteract their extreme measures as a vigorous and growing Republican organization, as nothing would be more necessary to serve the cause of freedom and the Union, should he, as we have every reason to believe, continue the pro-slavery policy of the present incumbent. Let us beware of folding our arms, and waiting to see what he will do. We know the ambition, the necessities, the schemes of the slave power. Its policy of extension and aggrandizement and universal empire is the law of its being, not an accident—is settled not fluctuating. Covert or open, moderate or extreme, according to circumstances it never changes in spirit or aim. With Mr Buchanan, the elect of a party controlled by this policy, administering the government, the safety of the country and of free institutions must rest in the organization of the Republican party.

What, then is the duty before us? Organization, vigilance, action; action on the rostrum, through the press, at the ballot box; in State, county, city, and town elections; everywhere, at all times; in every election, making Republicanism, or loyalty to the policy and principles it advocates the sole political test. No primary or municipal election should be suffered to go by default. The party that would succeed Nationally must triumph in the States—and triumph in State elections, must be prepared by municipal success.

Next to retaining power in the States already under their control, let the Republicans devote themselves to the work of disseminating their principles and initiating the true course of political action in the Slave States, which have decided the election against them. This time, we have failed for reasons, nearly all of which may be removed by proper effort. Many thousands of honest, but not well-informed voters, who supported Mr. Buchanan under the delusive impression that he would favor the cause of free Kansas, will soon learn their mistake, and be anxious to correct it. The timid policy of the Republicans in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Indiana, in postponing their independent action, and temporizing with a party got up for purposes not in harmony with their own, and the conduct of Mr. Fillmore's friends, in either voting for Mr. Buchanan or disabling the opposition by a seperate ticket can hardly be repeated again.

The true course of the Republicans is, to organize promptly, boldly and honestly, upon their own principles, so clearly set forth in the Philadelphia platform, and avoid coalitions with other parties, appeal directly to the masses of all parties to ignore all organizations and issues which would direct the public mind from the one danger that now threatens the honor and interests of the country and the stability of the Union—slavery propagation allied with disunion.

Let us not forget that it is not the want of generous sentiment, but of sufficient information, that prevents the American people from being united in action against the aggressive policy of the slave power.—Were these simple questions submitted today to the people of the United States—Are you in favor of the extension of slavery? Are you in favor of such extension by the aid or countenance of the Federal Government?—and could they be permitted to record their votes in response, without embarrassment, without constraint of any kind nineteen-twentieths of the people of the free States, and perhaps more than half of the slave States, would return a decided negative to both.

Let us have faith in our people. Let us believe, that at heart they are hostile to the extension of Slavery, desirous that the territories of the Union be consecrated to free labor and free institutions; and that they require only enlightenment as to the most effectual means of securing this end, to convert their cherished sentiment into a fixed principle of action.

The times are pregnant with warning.—That a disunion party exists in the South, no longer admits of a doubt. It accepts the election of Mr. Buchanan as affording time and means to consolidate its strength and mature its plans, which comprehended not only the enslavement of Kansas, and the recognition of slavery in all territory of the United States, but the conversion of the lower half of California into a slave State, the organization of a new slave Territory in the Gadsden purchase, the future annexation of Nicaragua and the subjugation of Central America and the acquisition of Cuba; and, as the free States are not expected to submit to all this, ultimate dismemberment of the Union, and the formation of a great slaveholding confederacy, with foreign alliances with Brazil and Russia.

It may assume at first a moderate tone, to prevent the sudden alienation of its Northern allies; it may delay the development of its plot, as it did under the Pierce Administration; but the repeal of the Missouri Compromise came at last, and so will come upon the country inevitably the final acts of the dark conspiracy. When the hour shall come, then will the honest Democrats of the free States be driven into our ranks, and the men of the slave States be driven into our ranks, and the men of the slave States who prefer the Republic of Washington, Adams and Jefferson—a Republic of Law, order and Liberty—to an oligarchy of slaveholders and slavery propagandists, governed by Wise, Quitman, Soule, and Walker, founded in fraud and violence, and seeking aggrandizement by spoliation of nations, will bid God speed to the labors of the Republican party to preserve Liberty and the Union—one and inseparable, perpetual and glorious.

Republican Rooms, Washington D. C. Nov. 27, 1856.

* Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, Nov. 22, 1856.

Sut Lovengood's Daddy Acting Horse.

The following humorous sketch has been published and re-published all over the Union, but we will venture to say that some of our readers have, as yet, neglected to read it. We promise a hearty laugh to all who may peruse it:

"Hold that ere hoss down to the yearth." "He's a spredin' his tail to fly now."—"Keep him where he is." "Woa."—"Woa, shavetail." "He's a dancing a jig."

These, and like expressions were addressed to a queer looking, long-legged, short-bodied, small-headed, white-haired, hog-eyed, funny sort of a genius, fresh from some bench-legged Jew's clothing store, and mounted on "Tarpoke," a nick tailed, long poor horse, half-brandy, half-devil, and enveloped all over in a perfect new work of bridle reins, cruppers, martaingals, strap, circingles, and red furetia, who had reined up in front of Pat Nack's grocery, among a crowd of wild mountaineers, full of fight and most whisky.

"I say, you durned ash cats, jist keep yer shirts on, will ye? You never seed a rale hoss till I rid up. Tarpoke is jist next to the best hoss that ever shelled nubbins, and he's dead as a still worm, poor old Ticky-tail."

"What killed him Sut?" said an anxious inquirer.

"Why, nuthin," you tarnal fool: he jist died so, died a standing up at that.—Warn't that good pluck? Froze stiff; no not that adzactly, but starved fust, and then froze afterwards, so stiff that when dad and me pushed him over he jist stuck out so, (spreading his arms and legs) like a carpenter's bench, and we waited seven teen days for him to thaw afore we could skin him. Well, thar we was—Dad and me—(counting his fingers) Dad and me, an' Sall, an' Jake, (Fool Jake we used to call him for short) and Callune June, and Cæsar Kesley Clay, and Noah Dan Webster, an' me an' the twin gals an' Catharine Second, an' Cleopatry Antony, an' Jane Lind, an' Tom Bullion, an' the baby, an' the prospects,——an' mam herself, all left without any horse to crap with. That was a nice mess for a sperible family to be slashin about in, warnt it? I be durned if I did'nt feel like stealing a hoss sometimes. Well, we waited an' rested, an' waited, until well into strawberry time, hopin' some stray hoss mout come along, but dog my cats of eny sich luck as that ever come whar dad is, he's so dratted mean, an' lazy, an' savage, an' triflin'.

Well, one nite, dad he lay awake all nite, a snorin' an' a rollin' an' a whisperin' at mam, and next mornin' ses he, Sut, I'll tell you what we'll do; I'll be hoss myself, and pull the plough while you drive me, an' we'll brake up corn ground, an' then the old quilt (that's mam) an' the brats kin plant it or let it alone, jist as they c——n pleas. So out we went to the pawpaw thicket, and peeled a right smart chance of bark, and mam and me made geers for dad, and they become him mightily; then he would have a bridle, so I gits an old umbrella what I found—its a little forked piece of iron, sorter like unto a pitchfork, ye know—an' we bent and twisted it sorter unto a bridle bit, small shape (dad wanted it kurb, as he sed he had'nt worked for some time an' might sorter feel his oats an' go to cavortin.) Well, when we got the bridal all fixed on dad, he chomped the bit jest like a rale hoss (he always was a most complicated durned old fool, eny how, and marm allers sed so when he warn't about,) then I put on the geers, an' out dad an' me goes to the field, me leading dad by the bridle, an' totin' the gopher-plough on my back.—When we cum to the fence, I let down a gap and made dad mad, he wanted to jump the fence on all fours, hoss way. I hitched him into the gopher, and away we went, dad leanin' forward to his pullin' right peart, and we made sharp plowin', dad going rite over the bushes and sprouts same as a rale hoss, the only difference is he went on two legs. Presently we cum to a sassafrac patch, and dad, to keep up his karacter as a hoss, bulged square into it, and tore down a hornet's nest, nigh onto as big as a hoss head, and all the tribe kivered him rite strate. He rared and kicked once or twice and fotched a squeel wos nor ara hoss in the district, and sot into runnin' away jist as natural as ever you seed. I let go the lines, and hollered woa, dad, woa! but you mout as well said woa to a locomotive. Geewhilikins how he run.—When he cum to a bush, he'd clear the top of it, gopher and all; 'praps he thort there mout be another settlement ov bald hornets in it, and that it war safer to go over than thrue and quicker done; every now and then he'd paw one side of his head with fust one fore leg then t'other, then he'd gin himself an open-handed slap, that sounded like a wagon-whip, and a running all the time, and karrien that gopher jist about as fast and high from the yearth as ever a gopher was carried, I swar. When he cum to the fence he busted rite thrue it tarin nigh onto seven panels, scattring and breakin' the rails mitily, and hear he left the gopher, geers, single-tree and klivis, all mixed up not worth a durn. Most of his shirt stuck on the splintered end of a broken rale, an' nigh onto a pint of hornets staid with the shirt, a stingin' it all over, the balance on 'em, about a galon and a half, kept on with dad. He seemed to run just exactly as fast as a hornet could fly for it war the tightest race I ever did see. Down through the sedge grass they went, the hornets makin' it look sorter like a smoke all around dad's bald head, and he with nuthin' on but the bridle and nigh onto a yard of plough line sailing behind him.

I seed now that he was aiming for the swimmin' hole in the creek whar the bluff is over twenty-five feet perpendickular to the water, and hits nigh onto ten feet deep. To keep up his karacter as a hoss, when he got to the bluff he jist leaped off, or rather he jist kept on runnin'. Kerslug into the creek he went. I seed the water fly plum above the bluff from whar I was. Now, rite that, boys, he overdid the thing, if that was what he was arter, for there's nary horse ever folded durned fool enough to leap over such a place; a cussed mule mout have done it, but dad warnt acting mule. I crept up to the edge and looked over; thur was old dad's bald head, for all the yearth like a peeled onion, a-bobbin' up and down, and the hornets a sailing and a circling around, turkey buzzard fassion, and every once in a while one and sometimes ten, 'ud make a dip at dad's head. He kept up a rite perte dodging under, sumtimes they'd hit him, and sumtimes arter, an' the water was kivered with drowned hornets. What ou yearth are ye doin' thar, Dad, sez I? 'Dad't (dip) you see these infernal varmints (dip) arter me?, 'What, sez I, 'them are hoss flies thar—ye aint really afeard of them are ye?'—'Hoss flies h—ll!' sez dad; they're rale (dip) genuine bald hornets, you (dip) infernal cus!' 'Well, dad you'll have to stay thar till nite, an' arter they go to roost, you come home an' I'll feed you. I sorter think ye won't need any currien for a week or so.' 'I wish I may never see to-morrow (dip) if I don't ruinate you, (dip) when I do get out,' sez dad. 'Better say you wish you may never see another bald hornet, if you ever play hoss 'agin,' sez I. And knowing dad's unmodified nature, I broke from them parts and sortur cum to the copper mines. I staid hid out till the next arternoon, when I seed a feller travlin' and sez I, 'What was going on at the kabin this side of the kreek when you passed it?' Why, nuthing much, only a man was sitting in the door with para shirt on, and a woman was greasing his back and arms, and his head was about as big as a ten gallon keg, and he hadn't the first sign of an eye—all smooth. That man was my dad, sez he, lately, sez the traveler, personally or particularly, sez I. Now, boys, I hain't seen dad since, and would be feered to meet him in the next ten years. Let's drink.'

And the last we saw of Sut, he was stooping to get in the doggery door, with a mighty mixed crowd at his heels.

Agitation and Insurrection.

Although the South is now reaping the bitter fruits of the agitation of the slavery question, in the discontent and contemplated servile insurrections among the slaves which have been brought to light, yet they will persist in agitating. We see no reason to doubt that the insurrectionary movements among the slaves in the Cumberland valley may be traced to the recent agitation of the question of slavery in the Presidential campaign. Democratic orators at the South have misrepresented the purpose of the Fremont movement at the North, and have led the slaves to believe, if they have not succeeded in convincing their masters, that the Republicans were abolitionists, whose ulterior purpose was the emancipation of the slaves and the abolition of slavery. We should not be surprised to learn that a general belief prevailed among the slaves at the South, that the question of emancipation was involved in the recent election, and that the North was prepared to send an army into the South to effect this.

Now, who is to blame for this state of things? Certainly not those who in the interest of humanity are resisting the aggressive policy of the slave power. It is idle to say that the North must quietly submit to the extension of Slavery over new Territories, lest agitation should weaken the relations between master and slave. That is a consideration which the slaveholders should entertain. They should have thought of this when they foolishly accepted the glittering bait held out to them by Northern demagogues—when they became willing parties to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. At the door of the authors of that iniquitous act must be laid the responsibility for the slavery agitation, and for all the evil results which that agitation has produced or may hereafter produce at the South.

Those who are interested in slavery—who have property in slaves—will ultimately open their eyes to the fact that they are imitating the dog in the fable. In grasping at the shadow they are perhaps losing the substance. In seeking to extend slavery they are weakening the bonds of their slaves. They have yet to learn, too, that the political demagogues at the South who are making a hobby of the slavery question, and their coadjutors at the North the leaders of the Democratic party, are their worst enemies. But for the labors of Senator Douglas and Atchison and President Pierce, undertaken to secure their favor, the last Presidential election would not have been based upon the question of extending or restricting slavery; demagogues at the South would not have had an opportunity to pour into the greedy ears of the gaping slaves there foul libels upon the people of the North, and a servile insurrection would not now be apprehended. Let the responsibility rest where it properly belongs.

Even now the demagogues continue their agitation. Not content to let the question rest until it should come up legimately in connection with the admission of Kansas, President Pierce must need throw another firebrand into Congress, and that body has done nothing as yet but debate the slavery question. Agitation is the order of the day, and Southern politicians seem more eager for it than those from the North. Those who have watched the course of the debates in Congress during the past week will not fail to notice that prominent Southern members now repudiate the doctrines of squatter sovereignty, and insist that Congress having no right to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the territories, cannot delegate that power to the settlers—in other words that the actual inhabitants of a territory cannot exclude slavery, which can be carried into the territories and can be maintained there as a constitutional right, in defiance of the wishes of a majority of the inhabitants. This is the new Democratic doctrine, and one which Southern agitators will press upon the country until it is adopted in the Democratic platform, and which they will seek to establish by the election of a President who is committed to this policy. Agitation is the order of the day, and we are quite sure that the North can tolerate agitation as long as the South can. We deprecate the evil effects of this ill-judged agitation in that section, but we sincerely believe that if the slaveholders would hang a half dozen such demagogues as Brooks, Keitt, Quitman, and other slavery agitators, they would do more to promote the security of slave property that they can by whipping thousands of ignorant negroes, or a hundred suspected whites.—*Boston Journal.*

Servile Insurrection.

The country has recently been startled by the discovery of wide spread and deep laid plains of insurrection among the negroes in the southern States. This discovery has carried dismay and terror to the hearts of many people, and indeed, nothing could be better calculated to awaken alarm in the bosoms even of the boldest. A man who could face death in its most appalling shape with firmness and constancy, might well shrink with apprehension and dismay from a danger which threatens to bring death, and worse than death, to the wife of his bosom, and the children that surround the hearthstone.

Such of the Southern journals as have attempted to give any explanation of the cause of the insurrections, have concurred in attributing it to the discussion of the slavery question at the late presidential election. It is well known in this section of the South, that the pro-slavery party have denounced all who opposed their schemes for extending slavery into Kansas as abolitionists, and charged that all such persons, composing an immense majority at the North, were determined, if they obtained power, to abolish slavery throughout the Union. Of course this was a falsehood, and known to be a falsehood, by those who gave it utterance; but the slaves who listened to these wild harangues from the furious pro-slavery demagogues, intended to embitter the masses of the Southern people against the people of the North, were not unwilling to give credence to a story so flattering to their hopes and hence they have been prompted and encouraged to the attempts which have been so recently discovered and suppressed. Who is to blame for the disasters from which the wives and daughters of the South had just barely escaped, by the timely, and we might also say, providential disclosures of the designs of the slaves? Undoubtedly the lying demagogues, who, for party purposes and for the sake of personal advancement, have gone about fulminating their falsehoods against all the people of the North, and have thus prompted and encouraged the slaves to revolt, which never would have been attempted, except for the hopes inspired, of aid an assistance from the people of the North? Who is to be blamed for the gloom and apprehension which still broods over the South? and who has caused the embarrasament to the business of the people in the districts where these outbreaks have occured? The answer is still the reckless and unprincipled demagogues who gave rise to the slavery agitation by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and who endeavored to justify this outrage by attributing to the people of the North the design of abolishing slavery in the Southern States.—*St. Louis Dem.*

Abstract of the Report of the Secretary of War Department.

The authorized strength of the army is now 17,894 men. The actual strength at the date of the returns, July 1st, 1856, was 15,562. The number of enlistments made during the twelve months ending September 30, 1856, was 4,140. The number of offers refused on account of minority and unfitness for service was 5,594. The number of casualities during the same time was 6695 of which 3,223 were by desertion.

All our Indian troubles in the West have ceased except with the Cheyennes

It is recommended to extinguish the possessory rights of the Hudson Bay Company, as they owe no allegiance to our government, and would be disposed to exercise a powerful influence among the Indians against our people if occasions required.

A vigorous campaign has been projected against the Florida Indians, General Harney commanding the military posts.

Much space is devoted to the consideration of the present system of military posts on the Western Frontier, and a complete revolution of the whole system is urged.—The expenses at present are enormous, without any corresponding benefit to the country or frontier.

The great number of resignations in the army show the necesity for an increase of pay. It evidences a policy injurious to professional pride, while the hard service and frontier station of the officers, require of them sacrifices which no other officers of the government are called upon to make.—The expense of living has been greatly augmented, and the pay is about the same as it was fifty years ago. It is bad economy, the report continues, to drive the active and intelligent from the service which they adorn.

Agricultural Column.

WINTER CARE OF MANURE.

In no one thing upon the farm is there such a lack of economy as in the method of treating the manures made during the Winter season. There are hundreds of persons who, for want of a little care and forethought, will scatter hundreds of dollars worth of rich fertilising materials to be wasted, which they will replace in the Spring by purchasing guano and other manures of less value. The animal and vegetable manures in the barnyard are left to constant washings, by rains and melting snows, which carry away to brooks or to the road side the chief strength of these otherwise valuable substances. It should be known that a cart load of rotted manure will yield more than one-half of its real value to four or five barrels of water leached through it; and yet how little manure in farm yards generally is not actually submitted to that amount of washing from direct rains or water from the barn and shed roofs, &c.

No economical cultivator will permit manures to be exposed to rain or sun at all. They should be kept under cover, in a barn-cellar, if there be one; if not, under a rude shed, which can be cheaply constructed, by putting up a few posts, and laying on rough boards or slabs. Under some such shelter all droppings of cattle should be daily thrown, and mixed with refuse straw, muck, or even earth, to absorb all liquids and gases.

It is not well to rot manures too much before putting them under the soil. Fermentation and rotting continually set at liberty the very best fertilizing elements of animal and vegetable manures, and these are lost in the air.—Let all such substances be kept as free from heating as may be. There is no fear but they will decay fast enough when plowed under the soil, and there the escaping gases will be retained for the benefit of the growing crop.

It is highly beneficial to keep a supply of ground plaster always on hand, and two or three times a week sprinkle a few handfuls of it over every mass of fresh manure. This is especially useful in horse and cow stables, as it will keep the air much purer and [illegible] ferment manures much in the compass [illegible] We refer to the treatment of muck and [illegible] mud. Those substances have usually a clamp, a kind of pitchy or asphaltic covering which stops their further decay, and of course prevents their yielding up their elements to nourish growing plants. They may be mixed with caustic lime, or with animal manures, and thrown into a heap to undergo fermentation.—If there is a large proportion of muck, it will retain the escaping gases. The time is not distant when the mass of farmers will learn the value of securing a large stock of muck to be thrown up and dried in Summer, and freely mixed with the contents of the stable and yard in Winter.

Fattening Poultry.

Some people shut up their poultry in a close, dark place, and stuff them with dough made from Indian corn. Others give them a larger prison, and feed them with grains and dough mixed with milk. Others let them run where they please, taking care to feed them well three times per day. This mode will not fat them so fast as the close confinement method; but to our mind it appears to be the best mode. It is more healthy and congenial to the fowl, and the flesh will be more healthy.

A writer in the "Farmer's Library" recommends this mode for fattening turkies. He feeds them liberally in the morning, again at noon, with grain. "At night, before roosting, they should be fed with oat meal and skim milk."

Have you Water in your Stock Yard?

If not, listen to advice, and if it is possible, introduce it—either set a ram or a windmill, or one of the self-acting wells; or lay a pipe from a spring on the hill; or throw a dam across the brook and lay a pipe from that—some how or other manage to have flowing water and plenty of it, so as not to drive your stock to the brook, or have to pump or turn a crank half a day to draw water for them. One has no idea of the convenience till he has tried it. Sit down and make an estimate of the time it takes in four months to draw water for forty head of stock, or to lead or drive them an eighth of a mile to water, and our word for it, the water will come in a pipe if there is any such thing. So says the Homestead, and so say we.

Cure for Scab in Sheep.—I beg to send you a certain cure for scab in sheep, as I have tried it this winter, with the happiest effect in some cases that resisted the most approved washes. The following is the recipe:

One part black antimony, two parts powdered nitre, four parts sulphur, a small quantity of powdered ginger, and as much yellow soap as will make the mass of a proper consistence for making into balls.—A drachm of this substance given to each sheep four times a week, will effect a cure in a fortnight or three weeks, according to the state of the sheep. Keep them in at night and winter.

Corn Stalks for Heaves.—A Gentleman in the American Agriculturist, states that he thoroughly cured a fine young mare afflicted with the heaves, by feeding her on corn stalks, and that the disease never returned.

Telegraphic.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The steamship Europa, from Liverpool, with dates to the 15th inst., arrived this afternoon.

The money market is unchanged, but slightly easier The Bankers' rates are unchanged. The amount of bullion in the Bank of England has increased £75,000.

American Stocks quiet with a moderate business.

The steamer Belgrique arrived at Southampton on the 12th.

It is rumored that France is mediating between England and Persia.

The English troops had arrived in the Persian Gulf.

The monthly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 35,000,000 francs.

War has been declared by England at Calcutta against Persia.

The Europa brings 60 passengers. She passed the Africa on the evening of the 25th, in latitude 41deg 9sec. longitude 56deg 50sec.

The steamer Belgrique hence arrived at Southampton en route for Antwerp. Her news is unimportant.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £75,000. The English money market remains easy, but the bank has not relaxed. There is a good demand for American securities, especially railroad bonds. Illinois Central was particularly enquired for at improved rates.

The fall of Herat is confirmed. It surrendered to Persia on the 26th of October.

A dispatch from Vienna states that France is mediating between the belligerents, endeavoring to persuade Persia to yield to England.

Prussia has closed all commudication with Switzerland, and will make no further propositions. The India arrived at Tuiste on the 12th with Bombay dates to the 17th November, and Calcutta to the 8th. War was declared against Persia at Calcutta on 1st of November, and the last divisions of the fleet for the Persian Gulf left Bombay on the 13th November, with 5,000 troops, who are to occupy Larrack and Breschire.

PORTSMOUTH, 12th.—The Arctic exploring bark Resolute, Commander Hartstein, arrived at Epithead this afternoon.

From Washington.

Washington, Wednesday, 9½ o'clock A. M.—A formidable combination against the iron interests of Pennsylvania, has been organized here, mainly directed by agencies from New York, now stationed on the ground and assisted by influence from the North western and Eastern states, the movement assumes as its basis, the united support of the South, and will be attempted whenever the aggregate forces are compactly united upon a plan of action.

Four or five active managers, with abundant means, are regularly engaged in [illegible] operation of a federal [illegible], who has established quarters [illegible] one of the principal hotels, and [illegible] his profuse hospitality at the expense of the parties most largely interested.

The names of all these persons have been placed at my disposal, and they will have the advantage of publicity whenever the facts justify that resort; and without any regard to the political relations they may occupy now, or have done heretofore. The whole scheme is a venal speculation, contrived for no other purpose, and headed by men who profess the most decided antagonism to each other in party connections.

It is necessary that prompt and decisive steps should be taken to counteract these malign influences, or they may prevail unexpectedly.—*Special correspondent N. American and U. S. Gaz.*

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—Solon H. Tenny, warden of the State Prison, was stabbed and killed by a convict, this evening. Two weeks ago, the deputy warden was murdered in the same way.

BALTIMORE, Dec 29.—A dreadful fight took place on Christmas Day among a number of Philadelphia oystermen in the Pautuxant river. One man was killed at Drum Point and three others wounded and taken ashore. Three boats were lashed ashore, and the fight is said to have continued all night.

DUFF'S MERCHANTILE COLLEGE, PITTSBURGH.—The long established and well earned reputation of this institution and its numerous students are co-extensive with the United States. Nine different States, including New York, Iowa, Louisiana and Tennessee, are now represented in its classes. A large additional Hall and several additional teachers of Book Keeping have recently become necessary for the classes. The indefatigable and enterprising proprietor spares no expense to maintain the establishment in its acknowledged position in advance of all others of the kind. In addition to fifteen regular professors and lecturers composing the Faculty—Park Benjamin, of New York, one of the most distinguished literary men of the day, has just delivered two lectures before the classes, and we understand several other equally eminent literary gentlemen from the east will lecture before the College during the winter. But the strongest and most permanent attraction of the establishment are the lectures of the veteran Principal—They are the lessons of matured experience in the realities of business, and a few such lessons will do more to develop the capacity of the Commercial Student than the most protracted instruction from the best Theoretical Teachers.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

PRETTY NEAR THE TRUTH.—The New Hampshire *Telegraph* is of opinion that an editor who cannot stop one of the finest trains of thought that he is putting on paper, to minute the dimensions of a large pumpkin, write an advertisement for a hog lost, enter the name of a new subscriber, or receive pay for an old one, or take a cowhiding for something he has said, and after all resume the thread of his discourse, and carry out the idea in its original force and beauty, is next to no editor at all.

From the Missouri Democrat.

LATER FROM KANSAS.

The Free State Prisoners—Good times among the "Convicts"—Col. Titus, the Fillibuster—Geary and Lecompte, and several other matters.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Dec. 15, 1856.—I have just returned from Topeka via Tecumseh and Lecompton, and called upon the prisoners. At Tecumseh fourteen are indicted for manslaughter, and have the promise of a trial this week. At Lecompton I saw the "convicts," nineteen in number, and instead of "wearing ball and chain and working on public works," several of them are employed by the citizens and paid high prices for their work. They are considered the best mechanics in town, and upon giving their word of honor are allowed to work at their trade. Notwithstanding the pro slavery organs call them "thieves and assassins," and they have been convicted to five years in the penitentiary, their word is sufficient guarentee to one of Uncle Sam's officers that they can be found when called for. No attempt has been made by the authorities to re-arrest those who made their escape through the prison walls in Tecumseh. The writ servers have not made their appearance in Lawrence for some time past. I suspect they have suspended judiciary matters for the purpose of attending the Leavenworth land sales. No disturbance has yet occurred between the purchasers, but no part of the city has been sold yet, and the trouble will be likely to originate there, if anywhere. They will probably commence some time this week to dispose of the town lots. The gentry from the South are the principal buyers, thinking, perhaps, the best way to establish slavery is to own the soil. However, Col. Titus, while in Kansas City, on his way to Nicaragua, drank to Kansas "a Free State." The Colonel shows that he has been an extensive fillibuster. Holding up one of his hands which was very much deformed, he replied that he had it probed with a Spanish lance while in Cuba. Then showing the other, which was still worse, remarked that the d—d Yankees shot a Sharpe's rifle ball through that one, and one into the shoulder also. The conquest of Kansas has been accomplished but her citizens are not subdued. At every triumph of the slave oligarchy, they seem more determined that Kansas shall be free. There are no troops on the Nebraska frontier now, as all have been ordered to the fort, except Company "H," Captain Noble, commanding, who remain at Lecompton to guard the town. I have just learned from one of the officers, that this company will be probably kept there all the winter for that purpose. I can learn nothing more relative to Gov. Geary's and Judge Lecompte's quarrel.—What the autocrats are doing in relation to this high functionary, remains to be seen. His "Honor" will not be likely to submit without a great deal of reluctance, if at all. We have just heard of the appointment of another man in place of J. B. Donaldson, as Marshall of the Territory—Whether he will be as faithful in maintaining "law and order," as his predecessor, [illegible] "business," and "attend to Donaldson" ought to go and live beside Shannon, in some rural retreat with an easy access to a whiskey barrel, and there soliloquise upon the past, and never be disturbed in the future. They both make a good old grandmotherly appearance, and would never injure the country, unless used for tools, as they have been in subjugating Kansas.

But I believe in the ancient maxim, "say nothing but what is good of the dead."

Lieut. Harvey and his company are going to the southern part of the Territory to start a new town. Gov. Geary thinks he has no further use for their services.—He has probably dismissed them to give the marshals a chance to serve their processes, as the Colonel and several of his company are under indictment.

Reports from southern Kansas say that since the cold weather commenced, affairs have assumed a more pacific nature. The free State Legislature will convene on the first Tuesday in January, and memorialize Congress if nothing more, unless Col. Sumner or some of his compeers are ordered by Frank to disperse them. His Excellency's message reached us this evening. I know not what the people in the States may think of it, but for one to read it that is acquainted with Kansas politically, it is enough to make him disgusted with a *Republican* government. That portion relating to Kansas when analized amounts to a tissue of falsehood, and the pro-slavery men in the Territory know it to be so, whether they do in Washington or not. The Free State Hotel progresses very slowly owing to the intense cold weather. Gov. Robinson left this morning for the East. The Kaw river is frozen over sufficient to bear foot passengers. *Union.*

Circular by Mail.

The Washington Union calls the attention to the following regulation of the Post Office Department; viz:

"The law, fixing the penalty for violation at fifty dollars, provides that no postmaster or assistant postmaster shall act as agent for lottery offices or under any color of purchase or otherwise, vend lottery tickets, and that no postmaster shall *receive* free postage or frank lottery schemes, circulars or tickets. Therefore, all such lottery schemes, circulars or tickets, addressed either to a post master or assistant post master, must hereafter be excluded from the mail, *together with all other transient matter of this kind addressed simply to an office or box in an office, and not to any individual!"*.

We understood there is much complaint that great numbers of circulars, generally unpaid, and in many instances of a most offensive character, are forced upon individuals by being addressed to the number of the "box" or boxes they may happen to hold in any Post Office; and that it is the order of the Postmaster General to send all matter thus addressed, (if it finds its way to the mails) to the dead letter office.

A REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA!—BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS, is now the most simple, delightful, and effectual remedy for dyspepsia, before the public. Many of our most worthy citizens testify to its efficacy. To persons subject to nervous, and sick-headache, it is a valuable medicine. When used according to directions, it cannot fail to give relief.

BEAVER ARGUS.

M. WEYAND.....J. WEYAND.

M. & J. Weyand, Editors & Proprietors

BEAVER, PA.,

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1856.

NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS.—Our carrier, Master James Carson, desires us to say that he will be "about" on Thursday morning next, with a New Year's Address. He hopes to meet with a friendly greeting from the patrons of the Argus and the public generally.

FUNERAL SERMON.—The funeral sermon of Mrs. Fannie, wife of J. G. Bliss, Esq., of this Borough, will be preached on Sunday the 4th inst., in the Bridgewater M. E. Church, by Rev. S. Baker.

THE CONCERT.—The concert given in the Court House, on the evening of the 23d, was well attended, and to persons of musical taste, was a decided treat. May we not hope that the like will soon occur again.

A CHRISTMAS GIFT.—On Thursday morning last, T. M. Taylor, Esq., of Rochester, sent to our office a Christmas Gift worth about five dollars. The act itself speaks more for Mr. Taylor than any words of ours could do. It shows him to be a liberal man, an enterprising merchant, and a generous neighbor. He has our thanks

GREAT INVENTION.—Mr. John Robingson, of New Brighton, we learn, has invented a steam plough, that will break up, sow and harrow, all at the same time, from ten to twenty acres of ground per day. It will run on ordinary ground, or prairie, from 20 to 30 miles per hour; and up heavy grades 8 miles per hour. Mr. R., the inventor, is a son-in-law of Gen. Carter, of this place.

☞ The Old Fellows in the United States number 3,397 lodges, with 193,614 members. They expended, in the year ending with June, nearly half a million dollars for relief of members and their families, and the education of orphans—their total receipts being $1,180,325. The Encampment, a branch of the Order, numbering 23,749 members, received $162,868, and expended for relief $20,693.

[Editorial Correspondence of the Argus.]

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.

The House, during a good portion of the present week, has had under consideration the Indian, Military and Invalid Appropriation bills. Among the sums appropriated were the following.—$1,800,000 for carrying out treaty stipulations with Indian tribes; $128,000 for the support of the Military Academy; $1,300,000 for the payment of Invalid and other pensions for the year ending June 30, 1857.

A bill was passed on Monday, awarding to Gen. Scott the sum of $20,000 in addition to the $30,000 already paid him under the resolution creating the office of Lieutenant General. This bill places Gen. Scott up on the same footing with Gen. Washington, as provided by the law of 1798.

A motion to set apart the 14th of January for the consideration of a bill establishing a uniform rule of naturalization, but the effort was unsuccessful—Yeas, 89; Nays, 92.

A resolution, offered by Washburne, of Maine, has passed the House, calling upon the President to communicate a statement of the amount of money expended, and liabilities incurred, for the support of the army in Kansas, and for witnesses, arrest, detention and trial of persons charged with treason against the United States, or with violation of the so-styled laws of the territorial Legislature.

Mr. Letcher, of Va., from the minority of the Committee of Ways and Means, has reported a substitute for the bill offered by Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, for a revision of the tariff. The bill of the first named gentleman proposes a general reduction of the rate of duties, and an addition of many articles to the free list.

Mr. Phelps, from same committee, (Ways and Means) reported a bill amendatory of one passed by the Senate, for the withdrawal from circulation of all depreciated foreign coin, proposing to receive Mexican and Spanish quarter, eighth, and sixteenth dollar pieces, at *twenty, ten* and *five* cents. The Committee also propose a different coin to represent the cent, viz: of different color, lighter, about the size of a dime, but easily distinguished from the latter. The further consideration of the bill was postponed for two weeks.

Mr. Rice, the delegate from Minnesota, has introduced a bill authorizing the people of that territory to form a Constitution and State government, preparatory to admission into the Union, on an equality with the rest of the States.

Dr. Bernhisel, delegate from Utah, is also awaiting an opportunity to present the application of that territory for admission into the Union as a State. Whether he will deem it safe to make the effort this session, is involved somewhat in doubt. If the matter does come up the Territorial Committee will most assuredly report a bill prohibiting the existence of Polygamy and Slavery in that country.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office having, within a few days, thrown into the market about One Million and a half of acres of land in the Northern part of Iowa, a sudden and active demand for Land Warrants has been created. The ruling rates are now 92 cents for 120 acre warrants; 96 for 160's and 180's; and $1,12½ for 40's.

Rev. Daniel Waldo has been re-elected Chaplain of the House of Representatives. Some twelve or fifteen other clergymen were voted for in connection with this post. Rev. Franklin Moore, formerly of our place, received 23 votes; and Rev. A. B. Bradford, also of our county, received 10.

Neither branch of Congress was in session on Christmas day. An unsuccessful effort was made to pass a joint resolution adjourning over until the 5th of January. But little business will be transacted during the continuance of the holydays. In fact, it is exceedingly doubtful whether even a quorum of members will be present until about the fifth or sixth day of the New Year. M. W.

State Rights, or the Right of Secession.

A question, perhaps more interesting at the present time, than the one now in the hands of the highest tribunal of the country—the Dred Scott case—has recently been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. The decision was rendered on a case of appeal from the State of Ohio, in which the important question of State, as contra-distinguished from Federal Rights came up for consideration.

From a summary of the case, in the New York Post, it appears that one Woolsey, a citizen of Connecticut, and a stockholder of the Commercial Branch Bank of Ohio, filed a bill in the United States Circuit Court against the Directors of the Bank, with others, to enjoin them from paying a State tax, which he and they deemed illegal, but to which they were disposed to submit. The defendants contended that it was a question of State policy only, and the United States Courts had no jurisdiction in the premises. This plea was over-ruled in the Court below, and an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. Here the appellants insisted again that the Supreme Court of the United States had no jurisdiction over the case, and that it was a question purely of State Sovereignty, for which State Courts furnished all the remedies that any stockholder was entitled to. This plea was overruled, six out of nine of the Judges, viz: Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, the Chief Justice of the Court, John M'Lean, of Ohio, James M. Wayne, of Georgia, Samuel Nelson, of New York, Robert C. Grier, of Pennsylvania, and Benjamin B. Curtis, of Massachusetts, associate Justices—four from the free and two from the Slave States, sustaining their jurisdiction. Judge Wayne, in the opinion adopted by the Court, thus explicitly defines the constitutional relations existing between the General Government and the States; and emphatically and unequivocally denies the doctrine of State-rights, or peaceful secession, as expounded by the hotspurs of South Carolina, Virginia, &c. The Court says:

"The departments of the government are legislative, executive and judicial. They are co-ordinate in degree to the extent of the powers delegated to each of them. Each in the exercise of its power is independent of the other, but all rightfully done by either is binding upon the others. The constitution is supreme over all of them, because the people who ratified it have made it so; consequently, anything which may be done unauthorized by it, is unlawful. But it is not only over the departments of the government that the constitution is supreme; it is so, to the extent of its delegated powers, over all who made themselves parties to it—States, as well as persons, within those concessions of sovereign powers, yielded by the people of the States, when they accepted the constitution in their conventions. Nor does its supremacy end there; it is supreme over the people of the United States, aggregately and in their separate sovereignties, because they have excluded themselves from any direct or immediate agency in making amendments to it; and have directed that amendments should be made representatively for them by the Congress of the U. States, &c."

A New Way to raise the Wind.

A few days since a couple of "self-sharpners" doubtless, came to Bridgewater, in this county, and opened what they called a "Gift Book Store." Their plan of driving a trade with the public was this; A person on going into their store and purchasing a book, invariably received, by paying an additional sum of ten cents, a gift, in the shape of a knife, pencil, or ring, which was represented, in some instances, to be worth nearly the sum paid for the nook. By pursuing this course, the proprietors, we have no doubt, in most of places, have a great run of custom, but for the credit of our own vicinity, we can say that they were unsuccessful here. Their stay was only of three [illegible] generally worthless it is hardly necessary to say; and that more is paid for the books they sell, than they can be bought for elsewhere, is equally true; and how any other conclusion can be arrived at, after a moments reflection, is utterly incomprehensible.

But aside from the imposition thus practiced upon the unwary, there is another objection to these migratory book selling establishments, and one which deserves the particular attention of the public. It is this. By the novelty of their sales they seize hold of the popular credulity, and by the time they have run themselves out, or by the time the public has become acquainted with their system of dealing, the legitimate trade of reliable men who have invested their fortunes in the business, has suffered, or perhaps been broken down. This is manifestly wrong, and a community should guard against these inroads upon their own citizens, by withholding their patronage from those who have no sympathy or interest in common with it. The Baltimore American on this subject says:

"For the past several years it has been a custom with certain irresponsible and unknown venders of books, jewelry and fancy articles from distant points, with no other object than self in view, and with very little regard to the rules of honest trade, to open their bazaars for the sale, in some instances, and for disposing by very doubtful schemes of chance in others of their goods to the detriment of our legitimate traders. Aside from the fact that these establishments, being conducted by unknown and irresponsible parties, with no permanent identification of interest with our community, are subverting the business of our own citizens, they are always liable to suspicion. Indeed, if report does not do them injustice, they often deserve it. But whether this be so or not, we suggest to our citizens the necessity and wisdom of supporting their own dealers. And if games of chance are to be introduced to gratify a popular whim, while disposing of wares, we suggest that some of our own dealers, whose well-established character is a guarantee that honesty will be pursued, should be the recipients of its profits. As it is, the custom is not only liable to the charge of a doubtful morality per se, but may be, with comparative impunity, a swindle de facto."

What will become of it?

"We ask this question in relation to the 'Republican" party. Scott was so badly beaten in 1852 that the Whig party could not recover from the effect of its leader's defeat. Fremont has not polled as large a vote as was given for the old General. What *will* become of the "Republican" party?"—*Star.*

As our neighbor is in the habit of treating everything as orthodox that is labelled Democratic, and of denouncing everything that comes from a Republican source, we will, without attempting to enlighten him ourselves, direct his attention to the following article taken from the New Orleans *Delta*, one of the ablest as well as one of the bitterest (toward the Republicans) Democratic papers published in the United States. By giving it a careful perusal, he will not only learn "what will become of the Republican party" but also what it would have done in the recent contest had Fillmore not been in the field, what it is doing at the present time, and what it is very likely to accomplish in 1860. We commend it to his reading:

"There can be no better argument in favor of continued energy and watchfulness on the part of the Southern people, than the course pursued by their enemies in the North, since the defeat of Fremont assumed the aspect of a fixed fact. Are the Black Republicans disheartened? Are they prepared to abandon their cause and return, like stray lambs, (and such lambs!) to the fold of the Constitution? Do they despair of wreaking vengeance on the South for her haughty defiance of their creed? By no means. Their vigor and determination are as manifest as ever, and already the name of John C. Fremont is given to the breeze as their anti-Southern candidate in 1860. They have relinquished none of their principles; they have dissolved none of their clubs; they have not modified a single dogma of their peculiar faith; but, instead of that, they regard their present defeat as the surest indication of near and overwhelming victory. Buchanan, in their eyes, is only a minority President—the accident of an accident, the spoiled child of chance, whom they could have defeated if Fillmore had not created a division in the contest, and arrayed some of their most reliable soldiers under their flag. In this they are not wholly mistaken, for, if Fillmore had never entered the field, it is more than probable that Fremont would have defeated Buchanan and brought the natural difficulty to an issue at once.

Such being the case, it is obvious that the pressure of the Northern party on the incoming Administration will be direct, powerful and continuous, and that every occasion will be seized to consolidate its strength and render it invincible in any future struggle. It will be backed, as heretofore, by a noisy pulpit, a subtle press, and inexhaustible social resources; it will hold Sharpe's rifles in readiness to supply a practical commentary on its biblical readings, and no human effort will be spared to force "freedom" upon Kansas and deprive the South of her legitimate authority in the territories. The victory recently achieved by the Democracy was like those of Pyrrhus over the Romans, which were scarcely less disastrous than positive defeats. The Black Republicans are aware of this fact, and accordingly look forward with sanguine earnestness to the time when they can render victory not only mournful, but altogether impossible. Their Propaganda is maintained as earnestly as if they had never failed in their cherished mission; their Apostles and Confessors are as loud-voiced as usual, and every day sees fresh neophytes approaching the altar of Sambo and taking the requisite vows."

A BLOODY AFFAIR.

Monmouth, Warren Co., Illinois, Dec. 12, 1856.

A bloody tragedy was performed at the "Baldwin House," in this city this afternoon. I was conversing with a gentleman in Dr. Thayer's Drug Store, about two o'clock when the terrible cry of murder was heard, and we all started out to discover the cause. We were soon directed by the throng of people to the above named hotel, distant only a few yards, and there weltering in their blood, lay the victims of the most sanguinary single hand conflict it has been my lot to witness. It is impossible to describe the horror which depicted the visages of that throng of spectators called there at moment's warning. The circumstances are as follows:—A Mr. Fleming, an elderly gentleman, and two sons about 25 and 27 years of age, had called upon a Mr. Crozier at his rooms at the B. house, armed each with a loaded pistol, to coerce the latter gentleman into a concession and retraction of a calumny affecting their daughter and sister, of which they charged Mr. C. Mr. C., after some pretty warm language had passed between the parties, agreed to and did sign a retraction in the presence of a friend whom the Messrs. Flemings had brought with them.

Immediately after delivering the paper into the possession of their friend, the Messrs. F., or one of the brothers, said to Mr. C., "I'm a going to cowhide you." And one of the boys holding a cocked pistol to his head, directed the other to inflict the threatened punishment, which he immediately commenced. He had struck three or four blows, when C. pulled a dirk knife from a side pocket, and passing at the same time his left arm around the neck of the one who plied the lash, stabbed him in the left breast, and as quick as thought, withdrew the knife and struck the one who held the pistol a back handed blow which reached, as did the first, to the heart of his victim.

Both brothers received their death wounds in less than two seconds, and were both bloody corpses in three minutes after they were stuck. The old man had gone into the hall, and locked the door, and stood upon the outside with a pistol to keep out assistance. The affair has created an immense excitement here, I assure you.—The young man Crosier is under arrest, having surrendered himself into custody, and is to undergo an examination to-morrow.

The sympathies of the people are mostly with Crosier. He acts and looks the picture of despair. He is a young man, some 27 to 30 years old and unmarried. He is said to have been engaged to the lady in question, who is at present out of the State. The other parties were respectable farmers, and two of them, I understand, members of the church in good standing. —*Extract from a Private Letter to the Rochester American.* B.

What the South Expects of Mr. Buchanan.

Washington, Dec. 19, 1856.

The Final Issue—The South Falling on the Constitution. Sentiment in Congress. The Policy of Mr. Buchanan &c.

It is a question, and a very serious question, how far it may be necessary for Mr. Buchanan to know the sentiment of that vast number of men of property and influence in the South, who never intrude themselves upon the attention of the public or Presidents.

This is desirable in many respects. It will enable Mr. Buchanan to see on the one hand the liberality of our views and sincerity of our attentions, and on the other the utter folly of any attempt to conciliate the enemies of the country by building up a "third" or middle party. There will be two parties, the Northern disunion, anti-slavery and anti-democratic party, and the States rights democracy of the South occupying the compromise ground of a strict adherence to the constitution in defence of the rights of the States and the institutions and people of the South, but because they are want only assailed in violation of the original compact of Union, by men whose minds are fatally bent on mischief.

In the affair of Kansas he can well leave it where the South is willing to leave it—to the will of the people and the Laws of nature—the question of the power, as involved in the matter of sovereignty to be a judicial one. In the relations we bear to Cuba, the other islands of the West India group and Central America, he will have the materials for building up a grand policy, either upon a liberal system of commercial reciprocity, if Spain will coincide, or a more vigorous policy if she refuses.—These two great features, then—the acquisition of Cuba and the settlement of the immediate Kansas issue—present no serious difficulties. To some extent, they are both settled, so far as Mr. Buchanan is concerned. In both these measures he will receive not only the support of the South, but of the entire Union. Such is the feeling in Congress among the Democrats, North, South, East and West.

While this is so, another thing equally evident—that in the construction of his Cabinet, looking to the policy of his administration, the State rights men will expect that choice of material which indicates the nature of our policy that significance in choice which declares the adherance by the President to certain principles, in practice as well as theory.

Such, I have reason to believe, will be Mr. Buchanan's policy. He is too well informed to be ignorant of the relative strength of parties in the nation He knows the sentiment of the people North and South; and knowing that, he must in the nature of things abandon modern expedients, and go back to the constitution and the well tried principles of the democracy

"Ohio Proper" for Buchanan.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that the official canvass proves that "Ohio proper" voted for Buchanan by about four thousand majority, Buchanan went into the Western Reserve—this tier of which counties are properly nothing but an off-shoot of New England—the number of votes ahead of Fremont; but that delectable region overbalanced it, and rolled up sixteen thousand for Fremont.

We clip the above from the Washington *Union* of Monday. We should like to know why the Reserve counties are not as much "a proper part of Ohio" as any other; why that portion of the State which borders the the Lakes, should not be counted in as well as that portion that borders on the Ohio River? Or why the off-shoots from New England are not as legitimate as the offshoots from Virginia? We regard the Western Reserve as a very "proper" part of Ohio. It is the most industrious and most intelligent part of the State, as the census tables demonstrate. We find that in the entire Reserve, which gave the Republican candidates twenty thousand majority, there were but 1,260 adult male persons who could neither read nor write. Throwing out the county of Hamilton, in which is Cincinnati, the five strongest Buchanan counties in the State are Brown, Butler, Fairfield, Holmes and Pike.—The five strongest Fremont counties on the Reserve are Ashtibula, Geauga, Lorain, Trumbull and Lake. How are the entire number of adults in these counties who cannot read and write:

	Men.	Wom		Men.	Wom.
Ashtabula	77	85	Brown	460	914
Geauga	2	1	Butler	557	797
Lorain	105	137	Fairfield	578	1354
Trumbull	87	137	Holmes	143	179
Lake	13	3	Pike	500	824
	284	363		2238	4068

The total vote of Ashtabula, Geauga, Lorain, Trumbull and Lake, at the late election was 23,776, and the total vote of Brown, Butler, Fairfield, Holmes and Pike was 22,110, showing that the Republican counties named gave a larger vote by 1,666 than the Democratic counties we have named.

We take no particular pride in showing these figures, but we think that if intelligence is any ornament to a State, (as we think it is,) we desire to hold on to the Western Reserve and claim for her in a prominent degree, the honor of being the proper representative of "Ohio proper," the Washington *Union* and Cincinnati *Enquirer* to the contrary notwithstanding —*State Journal.*

MARINE DISASTERS.

The Detroit *Advertiser* publishes a list, two columns in length, of the marine disasters which have been reported on the Lakes since the 1st of September. The list is appalling, both in regard to the amount of property which has been totally destroyed, and the great loss of life by which it has been accompanied. The enumeration amounts altogether to over two hundred vessels, many of which, though not total losses, were nearly equal to that in the amount of damages sustained by the vessels. The total losses are known to amount to—

6 steamers worth probably	$300,000
9 propellors, do.	180,000
3 tugs, do.	30,000
40 barques, tugs and schooners	400,000
Total estimate of loss	$910,000

To this has to be added the cost of 142 other losses in damages, many of which would cost, for repairs and for salvage, nearly as much as half or two-thirds the value of the vessels

Besides all this immense loss of vessels, we have to add the valuable cargoes with which many of them were ladened, and freights, which were worth double the value of the vessels As an instance, we need do no more than cite the loss of car go which occurred from the destruction of the Toledo—the same gale that occasioned her loss, also wrecking the Allegany and the Globe, all propellers with cargoes of great value. We think the cargo of the Toledo was estimated as worth $70,000 to $80,000

Again, the loss of life has been extraordinary. It is reckoned that about three hundred persons have perished during the season.

These lists not only exhibit the immense wealth and the importance of the trade on the lakes, but also the growth of that trade. It is not too much to say that the losses alone this season are equal in value to nearly the whole of the marine employed on these lakes ten years ago.

The Lumbermen.

The late freshet and severe freezing, have caused probably greater loss and suffering on the Allegheny river, than was ever known before in the same length of time. On every bar from this place to Pittsburgh, we are informed, whole or parts of rafts may now be seen. Those that attempted to run their lumber to market, with rare exceptions, have suffered severe loss and all have encountered hardships.

The rafts floating with the ice, soon become unmanageable, and stove on piers, bars and islands. A story has been told us by one of our Alleghany pilots—who had the fortune to get through to Pittsburgh, and with the aid of a steamboat landed his raft.—of five sufferers who stove their raft near Nickol's Island, who remained on it two nights and one day without food or fire, and were at last taken off nearly famished and perished. One of the company had made an effort to get to shore by placing a board on the floating ice, carrying others to a place down where the circumstances would demand it, but he was capsized into the stream before he had went many steps from the raft. He was re-cued by his comrades and by sharing their dry clothes with them his life was barely spared. Hundreds of similar cases have doubtless happened, some to our knowledge.

In a pecuniary point of view these occurrences are calamitous. Many had their all invested in lumber, and it on the way to market. Others had all their available means in lumber, and are now unable to prosecute vigorously their business—that of manufacturing more. The consequences will be felt throughout our entire community.—*Franklin (Pennsylvania), citizen.*

Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association.

The fourth regular meeting of the State Teachers' Association of Pennsylvania, will commence in Harrisburg, on Tuesday, 30th of December at 10 o'clock, A. M.—The "Fourth Street Bethel," a new and commodious edifice, in a central position, and easy of access, has been secured as the place for its sessions.

Committees were appointed at the Williamsport meeting to report at Harrisburg on the following subjects:

1. Condition and wants of the German Schools of Pennsylvania
2. Examination of Teachers.
3. Advantages to be derived from a traveling Deputy State Superintendant
4. The Method of Teaching Mathematics.
5. On Practical instruction in Christian morality in common schools.
6. Normal Instruction.
7. Relation between the Common Schools and higher institutions of learning.
8. Capacity of woman for the business of Teaching.
9. Salaries of Female Teachers.
10. The introduction of the study of familiar science into common schools of primary grade
11. The office of Director, and a comparison of the common schools of Pennsylvania with those of other States.
12. How can the Teacher best promote, in his or her neighborhood, the love of flowers and their cultivation.
13. Can the instruction in the higher schools in rural districts be made to bear on the agricultural improvement of those districts.
14. On Phonography.

After the reading of these reports the subjects will be open for general discussion by the Association.

Teachers, County, Superintendents, and friends of education generally, are respectfully and earnestly invited to attend.

Summary of Yesterday's California News.

The Steamship Illinois arrived from Aspinwall at New York on Yesterday. She brings 300 passengers and $1,700,000 in gold.

The news from the mining districts is good, though rain was needed.

Richard P. Hammond, Esq., Collector of San Francisco has been acquitted on a charge of defrauding the General Government while in office.

The news from Oregon and Washington territories was unimportant when the steamer left.

The Panama *Star* contains an account of the war in Nicaragua, confirming the news brought by the Tennessee but includes nothing new.

A British squadron arrived at Panama on the 19th inst. Its object is said to be to inquire into the expediency of establishing a naval depot in the Bay of Panama.

The revolution in Peru was on the increase.

BEAVER MARKET

DECEMBER 31, 1856.

(*Corrected Weekly.*)

FLOUR—Per hundred	$3.50
RYE FLOUR—per cwt	2,00
BUCKWHEAT—per cwt	2,75
WHEAT—per bushel	1.15
RYE—per bushel	55
CORN—per bushel	50@55
OATS—per bushel	25@30
BEEF—round	6
PORK—round	5½
BUTTER—per pound	20@22
EGGS—per dozen	12½
POTATOES—per bushel	75
APPLES—per bushel	75@1,00

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

PITTSBURGH, December 30, 1856.

FLOUR—per barrel	$5,50@6,00
BUCKWHEAT—per cwt	2,25@2,50
HAY—per ton	$13
HOGS—per pound	5@5
BUTTER—per pound	19@22

MARRIED

On the 18th inst, by Rev. S. C. Reid, Mr. *John Shannon* and Miss *Lizzie M'Kee*, all of Beaver county.

On the 23d inst., by Rev. J. A. M'Gill, Mr. *David Reed* and Miss *Mary A. M'Kee*, of Hopewell tp., Beaver county.

DIED

On the 29th inst., Mr. *John Stahl* (one of the oldest members of the Harmony Society) aged 84 years.

On the 19th inst., Mr. *Bennet Libby*, of Rochester, aged — years.

On the 24th inst., Mrs. *Fannie*, wife of J. G. Bliss, Esq., of this borough, aged 33 years.

On the 29th inst., Mr. *John A. Brown*, of Freedom, aged 42 years.

NOTICE.

AS my wife, Mary, has left my bed and board without cause or provocation, I hereby notify the public that I will pay no debts contracted by her after this date.

Dec 17 1856 ABEL HUNTER.

BEAVER COUNTY, SS:

In the Orphans' Court in and for the County of Beaver, before the Honorable Judges of said Court.

In the matter of the distribution of proceeds of the sale of real estate of Charles M'Gilligan, deceased, in the hands of the trustee.

And now, Nov. 25th, 1856, the Court appoint Joseph H. Wilson, Esq., an Auditor to make distribution and report the facts with the evidence. A true extract,

Attest: WM. K. BODEN, Clerk.

Notice is hereby given to the heirs and legal representatives of said Charles M'Gilligan, decd and all others interested, that the Auditor will attend to the duties of the appointment, at his office in Beaver, at 10 o'clock, on Tuesday the 20th of January, 1857, when and where the bills, papers, and other evidences of the respective shares of said estate are required to be produced by those interested.

JOSEPH H. WILSON, Auditor.

Dec 21 1856

BEAVER COUNTY, SS:

In the Orphans' Court in and for the County of Beaver, before the Honorable Judges of said Court.

In the matter of the settlement of the account of Christian Black and Eberhart Stickling, administrators of Leonard Rieet, dec'd.

And now, Nov. 25th, 1856, on motion of M. P. Wallace, Esq., for the administrators, the Court appoint Joseph H. Wilson, Esq., an Auditor to marshall the assets in the hands of the said administrators, and make report to the Court. A true extract,

Attest: WM. K. BODEN, Clk.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors and others interested in the distribution above named, that the Auditor will attend to the duties of the appointment at his office in Beaver, on Friday the 16th day of January, A. D. 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where you are requested to attend with evidence of your respective claims. JOSEPH H. WILSON,

Dec 31 1857 Auditor

CARD.

DECEMBER, 1856.

The partnership of

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD

expiring by limitation in January next, and anxious to close out as far as possible our stock of goods preparatory to the formation of a new partnership, we will commence on

MONDAY, 15th OF DECEMBER,

offering our

ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS,

In both Wholesale and Retail Rooms, at

Reduced Prices.

Some of them at a

SMALL ADVANCE ON COST,

SOME OF THEM AT COST,

and a large portion of them

BELOW COST.

This will probably be one of the best opportunities ever offered in this city for buying

Good Goods at Low Prices,

at private sale, and we invite callers from all wanting any description of

Dry Goods,

Particular attention is invited to our very large stock of

EMBROIDERIES,

In Collars, Sleeves and Sets, all of which have been marked down for closing out prices.

Also, CLOAKS, and CLOAKING CLOTHS, Shawls, Ladies Dress Goods, in Silks, De Laines, Cashmeres, &c.

☞ The place, North east corner of 4th and Market St. dec 24.1856.

LOCATING LANDS

LAND WARRANTS.

The senior partner of our firm having just returned from Iowa, where arrangements have been made with Messrs. M'CLURE & CO., Dubuque, one of the largest and most responsible locating houses in Iowa, we are now prepared, at the opening of the Land Offices, to

LOCATE LANDS

Either with money or Land warrants. Persons with means to invest, and wishing to assure a large per centage of profit, cannot do better than invest in LAND AT GOVERNMENT PRICES.

Mechanics and laboring men having a few hundred dollars to invest in lands, or capitalists, desiring to invest largely, cannot do better than by calling on the undersigned.—Our correspondents in Iowa make the selections only through personal inspection.

Dec. 24th 1856. WM. A. HERRON & CO.

Notice.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that the undersigned Commissioners appointed by the court of Quarter Session of Beaver county to inquire into the propriety of erecting a new township out of parts of Moon twp and New Sewickly townships in said county, will meet at the mouth of Patchemin run, for the purpose of running the boundary lines of the proposed new township, on Monday the 12th day of Jan. A. D. 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

FRANCIS REID.

JOHN H. WHISLER.

Dec. 17, '56. HUGH JACKSON.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, I Robert M'Kibbin, of New Castle, Pa., have taken out letters of administration in the county of Lawrence, on the estate of James M'Kibbin, a pedlar in Beaver county; this is to request all persons who know themselves indebted to the said James M'Kibbin, that I have appointed James Irons, Esq., of Hopewell, my lawful agent to collect any outstanding accounts for me as if I were present. dec 17, '56 ROBERT M'KIBBIN.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a testatum Venl. Exp. Writ, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue or out-cry at the Court House in Beaver, on

MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1857,

at 1 o'clock P. M.

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following discribed property, situate in the Borough of Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., bounded on the north by Harrison street, east by New York street, south by Water street, and west by lot of Woodruff; on which is erected a large stone building, called the Car Factory, and a number of frame tenements, with engine, shafting, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the Rochester manufacturing Company at the suit of Haigh Hartupee & Co.

JAS. DARRAGH, Sff.

Sh'ffs Office, Dec. 24, 1856.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary upon the estate of James Scott, Esq., late of Chippewa tp., Beaver county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN REEVES, New Brighton,
WM. HENRY, Beaver,
Executors.

N. B The valuable Farm, with first rate improvements, lately occupied by deceased, will be for sale early in the spring. dec 24 1856

HEAVY Calf Skin Boots for Ladies and Misses, with and without heels, at the Shoe store of BARNES & NICHOLSON,

de10 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

MANTILLAS, Capes and Cloths—100 just opened, from $2 to $12, at TAYLOR'S

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY,

OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

President—Franklin Pierce.
Vice President—*(de facto)* Jesse D. Bright.
Secretary of State—William L. Marcy.
Secretary of Interior—Robert M'Clelland.
Secretary of Treasury—James Guthrie.
Secretary of War—Jefferson Davis.
Secretary of Navy—James C. Dobbin.
Post Master General—James Campbell.
Attorney General—Caleb Cushing.
Chief Justice—Roger B. Taney.
Pension Commissioner—L. P. Waldo.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—James Pollock.
Sec. of Commonwealth—A. G. Curtin.
Surveyor General—John Rowe.
Auditor General—Jacob Fry Jr.
State Treasurer—H. S. Magraw.
Judges Supreme Court—J. S Black, E. Lewis, W H Lowrie, G W Woodward, J. C Knox.
U. S. Senators—Richard Brodhead, William Bigler.
Canal Commissioners—Henry S Mott, Arnold Plumer, George Scott.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

President Judge—Daniel Agnew.
Member of Congress—John Allison.
Senator—John Ferguson.
Assembly—De Lorma Imbrie, G P Shaw, A W Crawford.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Associate Judges—Jno. Carothers, Jos. Irvin
District Attorney—Moses B Welsh.
Sheriff—James Darragh.
Prothonotary—M S Quay
Register & Recorder—Samuel B Wilson
Clerk of Courts—William K Boden.
Treasurer—Hugh Anderson.
Surveyor—Azariah Wynn.
Coroner—Eli Reed.
Commissioners—William P Phillips, Philip Cooper, Hugh Sutherland.
Clerk to Commissioners—A R Moore.
Court Crier—Aaron Moore.
Auditors—Thomas Baggs, James W Pander, John R Eakin.
Poor House Directors—William Edgar, Robt Potter, William Barnes.
Trustees of Academy—Thos. Cunningham, John A M'Gill, Jos. H Dickson, Wm Davidson, R G M'Gregor, John Murray, Charles B Maclay.

Prospectus for 1857.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.
Established August 4th 1821.

THE publishers of this old and firmly established paper take pleasure in calling the attention of the public to their programme for the coming year. Surfeited with politics, the claims of literature will be more than ever appreciated by the reading world. We have therefore already made arrangements with the following brilliant list of writers:

William Howitt, (of England,) Alice Cary, T. S. Arthur, Mrs. Southworth, Augustine Duganne, Mrs. M. A. Denison, the author of "Zilah," &c.

We design commencing in the first number in January next, the following original Novelet.

Ellenetta, or the Squatter's Home.

By William Howitt, author of "Rural Life on England," "Homes of the Poets," &c., &c.

This is a story of Australian Life, Mr. Howitt having visited Australia expressly with the object of acquainting himself with the novel and romantic aspects under which nature and society present themselves in that singular region.

The following Novelets will then be given, though probably not in the exact order here mentioned:

The Story of a Country Girl.—By Alice Cary. An original Novelet, written expressly for the Post.

The Withered Heart.—An original Novelet, written expressly for the Post, by T. S. Arthur.

Lighthouse Island.—An original Novelet, by the author of "My Confession," "Zilah, or the Child of Mystery," &c.

The Quaker's Protege.—An original novelet, by Mrs. Mary A. Denison, author of "Mark, the Sexton," "Home Pictures," &c.

The Land of Burgundy.—A Tale of the Swiss Cantons. An original Novelet, by Augustine Duganne, author of "The Lost of the Wilness."

We have also the promise of a short and condensed Novelet, by Mrs. Southworth, to run through about six or eight numbers of the Post.

Besides in addition to the above list of contributions, we design continuing the usual amount of Foreign Letters, Original Sketches, Choice Selections from all sources, Agricultural Articles, General News, Humorous Anecdotes, View of the Produce and Stock Markets, the Philadelphia Retail Markets, Bank Note List, Editorials, &c., &c., our object being to give a complete record, as far as our limits will admit, of the Great World.

Engravings.—In the way of Engravings, we generally present two weekly—one of an instructive, and the other of a humorous nature.

The postage on the Post to any part of the U. States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance, at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.

Terms (cash in advance)—single copy, $2 00
4 copies 5 00
8 " (and 1 to the getter of the club) 10 00
12 " (and 1 to the getter of the club) 15 00
20 " (and 1 to the getter of the club) 27 00

Address, *always post-paid,*

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66 South Third street, Philadelphia.

☞ Sample numbers sent gratis to any one when requested. Dec. 10, 1856.

Public Sale of Real Estate.

THERE will be offered at public sale, on the premises, the real estate of the heirs of Archibald Harper, dec'd, situate 4 mile east of Harper's Mill, in Hanover township, Beaver county, on Friday, the 26th of December, 1856, consisting of about 50 acres of land, on which there is erected a two story frame dwelling house, frame stable, and other out buildings.—There is also a saw mill on the premises, in good running order. There will also be offered a lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., when terms of sale will be made known.

If the above property is not sold, it will be for rent for the term of three years.

By order of the Heirs.

Dec 10. JOHN B. HARPER, Agent.

Christmas Gifts.

A picture of a loved face is generally the most appropriate and acceptable memento that can be passed from friend to friend.

AMBROTYPES

with backgrounds to suit the fancy of her customers, and neatly put up in cases to suit their various tastes may be had at R. WEAVER'S Daguerrean Gallery, New Brighton. She has on hand an assortment of beautiful Union Cases which she will sell with pictures, at reduced prices. dec 17 1856

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of William Lowrey & Co., in the coal mining operations at Clinton works, in Big Beaver tp., Lawrence county, has been duly dissolved, by the withdrawal of William Kennedy and William Lowrey from the concern. The settlement of old matters will be adjusted by us or by our Agent, R. D. Cooper, late manager.

JAS. DUNCAN, Fallston,
WM. KENNEDY, New Brighton.

Dec. 17 1856.

New Castle Gazette copy 8 months and send bill to this office.

DO you want any thing in the way of French worked collars dress trimmings, silk bonnets, corded or quilted skirts, stays, knit sleeves, or almost any article in the Dry Goods line, either Foreign or Domestic, you will find a full assortment, fresh from the importer and manufacturer, at the lowest cash prices, at Dec 31 TAYLOR'S

Just Received at the New Drug and CHEMICAL STORE.

Oat Meal, Pearl Barley, Pearl Sago.
Tapiaco, Arrow Root, Lac Sulphur.
Ground Ginger, Cinnamon, Mustard, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, extracts for cooking &c.
Lemon, Strawberry, Raspberry, Nutmeg, Vanilla, Pine Apple &c.

Alum, Copperas, Indigo, Oxalic Acid, white and common Glue, Madder, Extract Logwood, ground do. Camwood, burnt Umber, Vermillion, Chromic Green, Yellow do. Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, Spanish Drown, Vandyke Brown, Starch, Rosin, Chalk, Putty, Oils, Glass, Turpentine, Varnish, Carpenters Cough Syrup of Hoarhound, Carrigreen, and Slippery Elm.

Sellers Cough Syrup, McLane's Vermifuge, Carpenters do. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Ayer's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Dalley's Pain Extractor, Holland Bitters, Terrell's Tetter Ointment, Tooth Taste and Powder, Clothes Brushes, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, White Wash do. Trusses, Fancy Soap, Glaziers Tacks, Perfumery generally, Vials, Bottles by the gross or otherwise, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Nursing Bottles, Brandy and Wine for Medicinal purposes.

O. CUNNINGHAM.

Oct. 22. 18 6

Have you Subscribed in the COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION FOR THE THIRD YEAR?

SEE THE RARE INDUCEMENTS.—The management have the pleasure of announcing that the collection of Works of Art designed for distribution among the subscribers, whose names are received previous to the 28th of January, 1857, is much larger and more costly than on any previous year. Among the leading works in sculpture—executed in the finest marble—is the new and beautiful statue of the "WOOD NYMPH," the busts of the three great American Statesmen, CLAY, WEBSTER and CALHOUN; also, the exquisite ideal bust, "SPRING." APOLLO and DIANA, in marble, life size. Together with the following groups and statues in Carrara marble, of the *Struggle for the Heart; Venus and Apple; Psyche; Magdalen; Child of the Sea; Innocence; Captive Bird; and Little Truant;*

with numerous works in bronze, and a collection of SEVERAL HUNDRED OIL PAINTINGS, by leading artists. The whole of which are to be distributed or allotted among the subscribers whose names are received previous to the TWENTY-EIGHTH OF JANUARY, 1857, when the distribution will take place.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Every subscriber of *three dollars* is entitled to A copy of the splendid Steel Engraving, "SATURDAY NIGHT," or

A copy of any of the following $3 Magazines one year; also,

A copy of the *Art Journal* one year, and

A Ticket in the Annual Distribution of Works of Art.

Thus, for every $3 paid, a person not only gets a beautiful Engraving or Magazine one year, but also receives the Art Journal one year, and a *Ticket* in the Annual Distribution, making *four dollars worth of reading matter* besides the ticket, by which a valuable painting or piece of statuary may be received in addition.

Those who prefer Magazines to the Engraving "Saturday Night," can have either of the following one year: Harper's Magazine, Foley's Lady's Book, United States Magazine, Knickerbocker Magazine, Graham's Magazine, Blackwood Magazine, Southern Literary Messenger.

No person is restricted to a single share.—Those taking five memberships, remitting $15, are entitled to six Engravings, and to six tickets in the distribution, or any five of the magazines, one year, and six tickets.

Persons, in remitting funds for membership, will please register the letter at the Post Office, to prevent loss, on receipt of which, a certificate of Membership, together with the Engraving Magazine desired, will be forwarded to any part of the country.

For further particulars, see the November Art Journal sent free on application.

For membership, address C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A., 348 Broadway, New York, or Western Office, 166 Water street, Nov. 26th 1856 sandusky, Ohio.

Jan. Appointments.

DR. H. TUBBS,

Will be at his room, Bridgewater, Lehmer's Hotel, Monday, January 12, 1857.

For consultation upon all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Spleen; also Dropsy, Gravel, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Debility, Dyspepsia, Female diseases, Ague and Fever, Fits, Impurities of the Blood, Eruptions, Cancers, Ulcers, and all other varieties of long standing complaints, both external and internal.

For some ten years Dr. T. has devoted his entire time to chronic diseases, treating thousands annually, many of whom had exhausted every other resource within reach. In no case are mineral or other poisons employed, nor does he make sick to make well, or tear down to built up again. The medicines can be taken with safety by the most delicate, and patients may remain at home, and continue with prudence their ordinary diet and exercise. Many have recovered under the treatment after friends and physicians had given up all hope, the indisputable evidence of which can always be furnished. Invalids, however reduced or despairing, are invited to call, and may be assured that no encouragement will be given or expense incurred, without a corresponding prospect of recovery.

FITS—THEIR CURABILITY.

Bracesville, Trumbull co., O. July 1856.

DR. TUBBS—Dear Sir: Two years ago last April, I bought my son to you to be treated for fits. He had had them every few weeks for the year and a half before. After you prescribed he had but one and has had none since then. Various other medicines had been used before, but without benefit, and our Physician said he could never be cured. Yours truly,

SOLOMON HUBER.

Nov. 19, 1856

To School Directors, Supervisors AND COLLECTORS.

The Commissioners of Beaver County would earnestly call the attention of the above named officers to the following sections of an Act passed in 1856:

Relative to the sale of Lands for the non-payment of Taxes.

Section 2. That from and after the passage of this act, assessors, supervisors, and collectors of road and school taxes be, and they are hereby required to make their returns for the collection of all taxes on unseated lands, on or before the first day of January in each and every year, and if not so made by said assessors and collectors, such returns shall not thereafter be received, nor shall such taxes be a lien on real estate: Provided, That this section shall not be construed to exempt any such assessors and collectors, and their bail, from liability for not making their returns according to law.

Section 3. That it shall be the duty of supervisors and collectors of road taxes, and of all collectors of any other taxes whatever, to make return to the County Commissioners of any exonerations claimed by them, on or before the first day of January in each year; and it shall not be lawful for the said County Commissioners to grant any exonerations after that time, nor for the county Treasurer to sell any lands which shall have been returned and taxes exonerated, after the said time.

TAILORING.

A. D. S. GEREN would respectfully inform the citizens of Beaver and vicinity that he has opened a Tailor Shop in Anderson's Row, Beaver, Pa., where he is prepared to do anything in his line which may be entrusted to his care. November 19, 1856.

BRILLIANTS AND LAWNS—A fresh supply just received, and selling low, at TAYLOR'S,

April 30, 1856. Rochester on the hill.

GEO. R. WHITE & Co.

No. 59, Market St., Pittsburgh,

HAVING made their full purchases, are enabled to offer to the public generally, the largest, best selected, and cheapest assortment of

FANCY & STAPLE

Dry Goods,

In the western market. Their stock comprises the

BEST FABRICS,

From the most celebrated manufacturers of goods, suitable for

HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES,

AND THE LATEST

Paris Fashions,

of every description of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, &c.

N. B.—Mr. White having personally attended the recent large

Auction Sales

In New York, will offer at a small advance, some

GREAT BARGAINS IN

Musdelaines, Silks, Cashmeres, French Merinoes, &c.

Besides having imported largely this season from the first

European Houses.

They are able to offer Irish Linens, Barred and Plain Cambrics, Jaconets, Nainsooks, Welsh and Patent Flannels, Chintzes, and Calicoes at New York and Philadelphia prices.

sept 24 1856.

JOSEPH PUMMER,

Wholesale Dealer in

BOOTS, SHOES,

Hats, Caps, & and Bonnets

No. 105 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Penna.

HAS now on hand is receiving the largest fresh stock of Goods, that has been brought to this market for years.

Consisting of a complete assortment of Men's Boy's Youth's, and Children's Kip, Calf and Thick Boots, Men's Boy's, and Youth's Brogans, Women's and Misses' Calf, Coat, Enameled and Kip Boots, Buskins, Gaiters, and Children's Boots and Shoes. Also Gum Shoes of every discription, together with a large assortment of Fur, Pearl, Kossuth and Wool Hats, Caps, &c.

The above stock was purchased early in the Season, prior to the great advance, for cash, directly from the Eastern manufactures and will be sold on as favorable terms as any of the New York or Philadelphia houses. Merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock before making their purchases in this market or going East.

Sept. 17. 1856.

To Physicians.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors of the Beaver County Poor, and House of employment, will receive Sealed Proposals from this date to December 30th, 1856, for a Physician for the coming year. Proposals to be left at the office of Sam. B. Wilson, Esq., Beaver.

Notice is also given that the said Directors will receive Sealed Proposals from this date to December 30th, 1856, for a Steward. Proposals to be left at the office of Sam. B. Wilson, Esq., Beaver. Dec 3 1856.

COARSE and fine Boots, for Men and Boys, ready made, and made to order, at the Shoe store of BARNES & NICHOLSON,

de10 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

HEAVY Overcoats, Pants and Vests, for sale at the Shoe store of

BARNES & NICHOLSON,

de10 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

LADIES SHOES—20 dozen ladies morocco boots. 20 doz. gum over shoes and sandals, just received at TAYLOR'S.

November 19, 1856.

IF you want a rich Silk, French merino, wool plaid or delaine, you will find it at

Dec 3 1856 TAYLOR'S.

A few more Brass Preserving Kettles at

Oct. 8 1856. A. BESTWICK'S.

A variety of sizes of Goering & Co's Cistern Pumps, low for cash, at A. BESTWICK'S.

Oct. 8. 1856

BRILLIANTS—20 pieces beautiful figured brilliants, at 20 cents per yard,

June 4, 1856. T. M. TAYLOR

JOHN M. LUKENS, G. P. LUKENS, W. LUKENS.

LUKENS & SONS,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants

Rochester, Pa. Agents for steamer Michigan No. 2, between Pittsburgh and Beaver. and

BONNETS of latest style, with trimmings to match, at TAYLOR'S

April 16. 1856 Rochester on the hill.

H. P. ROBERTS, M. S. QUAY

ROBERTS & QUAY,

Attorneys at Law, Beaver, Penn'a.

STELLA SHAWLS.—The beautiful article of dress, together with crape, black thibet and other beautiful styles of summer shawls just received at june 4. TAYLOR'S.

PLASTER Cement and Grindstones.—Plaster for land and stucco work. Cement for public works, cisterns, etc. Grindstones of all sizes on hand, at 319, Liberty st., Pittsburgh, may 21, 1856. W. W. WALLACE.

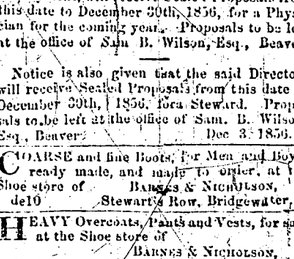
KNIT Wool Goods—Sacks, Hoods, Opera caps, cuffs, sleeves, Ladies' merino vests, victorines &c., just opened at TAYLOR'S.

SHOES—The best assortment for ladies misses and children, at TAYLOR'S.

April 15, 1856. Rochester on the hill.

A. Bestwick,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER



MANUFACTURER AND

IN Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron ware, corner of Broadway and Apple streets, New Brighton, Pa., where may be found a general assortment of the above ware, as good and at prices as low as they can be got at any other house.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

Oct. 8, 1856.

SHAWLS, Shawls.—100 shawls, Brochi, Bay State, long and square, at prices varying from $2 to $15, just received at

November 19, 1856. TAYLOR'S.

HATS, Caps, Boots and Shoes, at

Oct. 22. YOUNG & THOMAS

SHOULD you want a cloak, cape or talma, you can find them at TAYLOR'S.

SHOULD you want a shawl (and what lady does not?) either brocha, Bay State, long or square, call at TAYLOR'S.

MANTILLAS, shawls, fancy bonnets, Misses and infants flats and hats at

may 7, 1856. YOUNG & THOMAS.

BONNETS & RIBBONS.—We are receiving fresh supplies every week throughout the season, of the most fashionable styles.

June 4. T. M. TAYLOR.

B. A. Fahnestock & Co.,

Corner of Wood and First Streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.

Wholesale Druggists and manufacturers of white & red lead, Litharge,

Have in Store and offer for Sale,

124 baskets olive oil,
100 carboys muriatic acid
160 cases extract logwood
200 kegs sup. carb. soda
600 gallons sweet oil
100 lbs. citric acid
300 do oil spruce
200 ounces iodine
100 lbs. English calomel
160 do blue mass
126 bbls. lampblack
100 do whiting
100 do putty
100 bbls. rosin
100 boxes castile soap
100 bbls. venetian red
600 lbs. oil sassafras
200 bbls. dye woods
300 lbs oil origanum
20 cases gum arabic
60 bbls. epsom salts
60 yellow ochre
81 bbls black lead
60 do alum
20 do flour sulphur
20 do roll brimstone
60 bbls. tanner's oil
24 do bl'ched sperm oil
14 do pow'd elm bark
20 do spanish brown
12 cases gum shellac
40 kegs emery
16 bbls. refined borax
30 cases British lustre
12 casks chalk
60 casks sal. soda
13 bbls. rotten stone
16 do Irish moss
16 bales cloves.

Having resident partners in New York and Philadelphia to take advantage of all changes in the market, we are enabled to sell for cash, or to prompt time dealers, on as favorable terms as Eastern jobbing houses.

Our brand of white lead we guarantee to be strictly pure, full weight, and not surpassed by any for fineness and whiteness.

October 15, 1856.

DALEY'S

ORIGINAL FIFTH STREET

Stocking Factory,

(Established 1840.)

Is now at the corner of Fifth Street and Market Alley, Pittsburgh.

WHERE every article in the Hosiery line is manufactured. Wholesale Depot for Bradley's Stocking Yarn. To prevent mistakes and consequent disappointment, remember the corner is the salesroom of our Factory.

Oct. 1, 1856.

A NEW STOCK OF

Fall and Winter Goods.

JUST received at the corner of Market and Bridge streets, Bridgewater, Pa. I have just received and am now opening a very desirable stock of goods suitable for the present and coming season, to which I invite the attention of my old customers and the public in general to an examination, as I feel confident it will compare in quality and price to any other house in this vicinity.

DRESS GOODS & TRIMMINGS.

I would especially invite the ladies to call and examine my stock of silk, French meritoes, all wool delaines, cashmeres, coburgs, poplins, Persian cloths, Persian twills, ginghams, chambros, paper cambrics, cambric, jaconet, swiss and mull muslins, shawls, dress trimmings, lace fringes, bonnet ribbon, sleeves, collars, waist bands, hose &c Also a large assortment of men and boys wear, consisting of black and colored French cloths, doe skins, fancy cassimeres, tweeds, cords, jeans, satin and fancy vestings, nett shirts and drawers, silk cravats, handkerchiefs, stocks, suspenders, comforts &c.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Colored, white and barred flannel, canton flannels, linseys, brown and bleached muslins, shirting checks, drilling, ankeeds, tickings &c. Boots and shoes for men, boys, ladies and children, for durability and neatness cannot be surpassed. Also a large assortment of soft hats, cloth, plush and oil silk caps. Hardware, queensware, glass, nails and groceries, all of which will be sold low for cash or produce.

Oct. 15, 1856. THOMAS ALLISON.

Bernard House.

No. 94, Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield, Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. BERNARD, PROPRIETOR.

THIS house is eligibly situated, convenient to business, has just been opened for the reception of guests, is fitted up in the best style, rooms large and well furnished. The House is conducted upon the European principle; all the delicacies of the market purchased, and charge made in proportion to amounts ordered, with moderate charge for rooms. The Proprietor having long experience in his business, feels confident in being able to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

Terms always reasonable. A share of patronage is solicited. may 7, 1856.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS

Just Received at No. 1, Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

THE subscriber has received and is now opening a very desirable stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

which he will take pleasure in showing to his old customers and the public generally, Consisting in part of the following articles.

Fr. Cloths, doeskin cassimeres, fancy cassimeres, all wool tweeds, jeans, satin, tweeds, satinetts, corduroy, knit drawers and undershirts, Canton flannels, flannels, gent's gloves, half hose, stocks, cravats, h'dk'fs, etc.

He wishes to inform the Ladies that he has a very desirable stock of

Dress Goods and Trimmings,

viz: Black and colored silks, French merinos, thibet cloths, Fr. merino plaids, all wool de laines, coburgs, Parisian twills, debages, de laines, ginghams, prints, collars, undersleeves, shimizetts, bonnets, mantua and waist ribbons, brocha and long shawls, dress trimmings, gloves and hosiery, etc.

Also, groceries, hardware, queensware, boots and shoes, which he will offer at a small advance either for cash or produce. ☞ All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

Oct. 23, 1855. THOS. ALLISON.

Every day Brings Something New

I. N. Atkins has just received from Philadelphia a large stock of the

Fall and Winter style of silk, Felt and Soft Hats

Of all kinds and prices.

Also on hands and manufacturing a heavy stock of fur & wool hats, which he will sell very cheap.

Lambs wool and all kinds of furs taken in exchange for hats at the highest prices.

Come, all who want good, serviceable, and fashionable hats and caps, and be supplied.

☞ Remember the sign of the BIG HAT. Beaver, Nov. 19, 1856.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT YOUNG & THOMAS'S,

Corner of Third and Elk streets, Beaver Pa.

There they can be bought cheap for cash or country produce. Oct. 22.

Merchant's Hotel.

CORNER SECOND AND SMITHFIELD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform this community, that he has recently fitted out this House in the most modern and approved style, and earnestly asks for a share of your patronage. Charges moderate.

JAMES C. M'KEE.

mar14

BARRED FLANNELS—Red Roy Flannels. Heavy barred country flannels, a very superior article, at nov.19 TAYLOR'S.

LADIES and infants hose, ladies zephyr sleeves and cuffs, woolen cuffs and scarfs, Young & Thomas.

SHAWLS, Palmas, comfort, blankets, gloves woolen and buckskin, socks, woolen and cotton at Young & Thomas's.

FALL and winter bonnets, silk and straw bonnet trimmings of all kinds at

YOUNG & THOMAS

PARAMETA, Coburg, Thibet and Madana cloths, delaines, Persian and all Wool Plaids, robes and poplins, at

Oct. 22. YOUNG & THOMAS.

A good assortment of pressed Japaned wares and miners lamps, cheaper than at any other house, at A. BESTWICK'S.

BOERHAVE'S

HOLLAND BITTERS

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA,

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND

FEVER AND AGUE,

And the various affections consequent upon a disordered

STOMACH AND LIVER.

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve raised up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE.—Whoever expects to find in this abeverage will be disappointed, but to the sick weak and low spirited, it will prove a greatful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedia properties.

CAUTION.—The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Boerhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞ Sold at $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 00, sold by the proprietors, Benjamin Page, Jr., & Co. Manufacturing Pharmaceutists and Chemists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FALL GOODS.

Wilson, M'Elroy & Co.

SUCCESSORS TO

GEORGE P. SWEETSER & CO

No. 54, Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Have now in Store a full assortment of

Imported and Domestic Dry Goods,

Which will be kept well assorted during the season

Pittsburgh, September 2, 1856.

Ambrotypes.

J. S. VEDER & Co respectfully inform the citizens of Beaver, and vicinity, that they have opened a gallery in the Court House, where they may be found for a short time, prepared to furnish beautiful and life-like pictures to those who may favor them with their patronage.

☞ Every picture warranted. Prices $1,00 and upwards.

HALL & Co.

(Successors to John Hall.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Hat and Cap Manufacturer,

AND DEALERS IN

FURS, TRIMMINGS &c.

NO 89 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, Pa.

WE have just received a splendid stock of New and Fashionable Fall and Winter Goods. This firm is composed of practical men, who make and warrant their work. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine our stock. Sept. 19, '55.

LAND WARRANTS—Highest market price paid in gold for 120, 160 and 80 Acre Warrants. Any sent to us, we will deposit the amount to their credit in bank, or remit to them by return of mail, at the market.

WM. A. HERRON & CO.

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.

Corner of Wood and Sixth streets, Pitts. Pa.

CHAMBERLIN & CUTHBERTSON, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Office on Broadway, 3d door below Merrick House New Brighton. apr19

STRAY COW.

STRAYED from the subscriber, residing in Fallston, a small black Cow, between 5 and 6 years old. Any one giving information that will lead to her recovery will be rewarded.

Dec. 8, 1856. NANCY ELLIOTT.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Rev. Anderson B. Quay, dec'd, late of Borough tp., Beaver county, are requested to make payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to subscribers, properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN D. M'CORD, Pittsburgh
MATTHEW S. QUAY, Beaver

October 15, 1856. Exec'rs

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of Harriet Crowell, late of Borough township, Beaver county, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, will present them to the subscriber, in said township, properly authenticated for settlement.

ANDREW STEWART, Adm'r.

Bridgewater, Nov 12, 1856.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of David Andrews, late of Darlington township, Beaver county, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, will present them to the subscriber, in said township, properly authenticated for settlement.

ROBERT HUGHES,

December 10, 1856. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration have been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of James Renton, late of Patterson tp., dec'd. Those having claims against the deceased will please present them for settlement, and all persons who are indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

JAMES CRISWELL, Adm'r.
ELIZABETH RENTON, Adm'x.

Nov 19, 1856.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!!

JOHN M'CUNE still continues the manufacture of every kind of plain and ornamental Chairs. Call and examine my stock. Shop opposite Hugh Anderson's Grocery, on 3d street The stock is lower than ever before offered in this market. Old Chairs painted or grained, and made to look as well as new.

Beaver, Dec. 13, 1854.

WINDOW GLASS—20 boxes assorted sizes for sale by A. S. HARVEY,

dec 17 No. 3. Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

GLASS WARE—A large stock just received and for sale by A. S. HARVEY,

dec 17 No. 3, Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

LADIES' fine heel Gaiters, the latest style, at the Shoe store of

BARNES & NICHOLSON,

de10 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

FRENCH Morocco heel Boots for Ladies, the most fashionable style, at the Shoe store of BARNES & NICHOLSON,

de10 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

GLOVE leather patent tip Boots for Ladies, at the Shoe store of

BARNES & NICHOLSON,

de10 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

BLACK and tan colored Gaiters, for Ladies and Misses, at the Shoe store of

BARNES & NICHOLSON,

de10 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

FRENCH leather Boots for Ladies and Misses, a new style for winter, made to order, at the Shoe store of BARNES & NICHOLSON,

de10 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

KID and French Morocco Buskins, a very fine article, at the Shoe store of

BARNES & NICHOLSON

de10 Stewart's

THE PHILLIPSBURGH

WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT.

THE present physician of this place respectfully informs the citizens of Beaver and the adjoining counties, that he has lately opened and greatly improved the above institution, and carries on successfully, the treatment, by water.

His long experience in that branch of healing art enables him to cure diseases uncontrollable under any other system. He would also notify the public in the neighborhood, that he practices the Alloepathic and Homoepathic systems, and will attend to all calls as a physician and surgeon through the neighborhood.

The subscriber being a regular educated physician, and having practiced medicine and surgery during nearly 20 years, is enabled to respond to all reasonable expectations from those that place themselves under his care.

aug. 27, 1856. C. BAELZ, M. D.

Notice.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that an application will be made to the next Legislature of this Commonwealth, for a Bank Charter, with a capital of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, with the usual and ordinary Banking privileges, to be called the Bank of Beaver county, and located on the Falls of the Beaver, in Beaver county, Pa

J. L. Newboid,	William Kennedy,
Edward Hoops,	M. H. Robertson,
A. Robertson,	Thos. J. Power,
S. Merrick,	H. Mendenhall,
M. T. Kennedy,	Jos. H. Dickson,
W. L. Dickinson,	Walter Chester,
S. H. Darragh,	B. B. Chamberlin,
William Sterling,	Thos. Cunningham.

June 25, 1856.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between Joseph F. Cunningham and Matthew Gilleland, under the firm of J. F. Cunningham & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent; and Matthew Gilleland is authorized to settle all debts due to and by the said company.

J. F. CUNNINGHAM,
M. GILLELAND.

Fallston, Oct. 21st, 1856.

The undersigned, desirous of closing his Store at Fallston will from this date dispose of the entire stock in the store lately occupied by J. F. Cunningham & Co., AT and UNDER cost.

Oct. 21. M. GILLELAND.

Wilson, Childs & Co.

Wholesale Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

AND

NOTIONS,

No. 45, Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa., opposite the St. Charles Hotel.

Are now receiving an unusually large and complete assortment of Dry Goods and Notions, and by the 10th of September will be prepared to exhibit a very attractive stock, which, by means of a buyer constantly in the market, will be kept full throughout the season.

The attention of the trade is respectfully invited. sept. 3, 1856.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of RONNER CALVIN, late of South Beaver township, Beaver county, dec'd, are requested to make payment to the subscriber, in said township, and those having claims against said estate, will present them, properly authenticated for settlement. REUBEN WATT,

Nov. 5, 1856. Executor.

Second Large Arrival of FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT TAYLOR'S

THE great secret in selling goods consists in buying the right kind at the right time and right price. Fully satisfied of this fact, we have adopted the plan of visiting the Eastern markets about once every sixty days, and by so doing we have every thing fresh and fashionable in its proper season. We are now offering our second large stock of goods, of over

THIRTY BOXES AND BALES

of staple and fancy Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes Hats and Caps, making in all one of the most extensive stocks of goods ever offered in any one house in the county, to which we invite the attention of the public generally.

"Let those now buy who never bought before,
And those who always bought, still buy the more"

T. M. TAYLOR,
Nov. 19, 1856. Rochester on the hill.

CURTAIN WAREROOM.

A CARD.

HAVING received my Spring assortment of Goods, I respectfully invite my friends to give me a call. My stock consists of Brocatel, satin delaine, English mixed delaine, damasks and moreens; superb lace curtains; mull do., of all prices, and new styles and finish; rich cornices of entirely new patterns, at various prices. Tassels and cords of all kinds, for curtains; gimps, fringes, curtain bands of all patterns; French and English quilts, dimety spreads; buff hollands and green do. of all widths; window shades at very low prices. In my bedding ware-room will be found an immense stock of beds, mattrasses, bolsters and pillows, comforts, sheets, pillow slips, towels, sacking bottoms, chair cushions, settee seats, pew cushions, and every article usually found in an extensive Upholstery Establishment, keeping these things ready made. I can furnish them at once and without delay, sheets made and put down. Venitian blinds of all kinds; blinds painted and Trimmed. Roller blinds fitted up.

Orders promptly filled and goods carefully packed. WM NOBLE, Upholsterer.

Pittsburgh, April 2, 1856

DENTISTRY.

DR. W. F. FUNDENBERG Having returned from Europe, has resumed the practice of his profession. Office and residence No. 148 Third Street, two doors above Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

June 11 1y.

A. Bestwick,

MANUFACTURER and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron Ware,

Jobbing, Roofing, Spouts, &c., made to order. Shop on Broadway, one door above Apple street, New Brighton, Pa. (ap4)

FRESH FALL GOODS.

THE subscriber having returned from the East, will open, during the present week, a large stock of staple and fancy Dry Goods, embracing the latest and most fashionable styles in the market. T. M. TAYLOR,

aug27, 1856. Rochester on the hill.

To Mill Owners

FRENCH BURR and Laurel Hill Mill Stones bolting cloths, mill spindles, mill irons screws, screen wire, corn and cob grinders, cast iron proof staffs, on hand at 319 Liberty street Pittsburgh. may 21 W W WALLACE.

STEAM Engines and Boilers.—Engines with the latest improvements, warranted best quality, on hand and made to order. Boilers of Juniata Iron, made on short notice. Orders filled with despatch at 319, Liberty st. Pittsburg may 21, 1856. W W WALLACE.

DE LORMA IMBRIE,

Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office on Third street, opposite John Shivelay's Hat Store. ap26

JOSEPH H. WILSON,

Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office in the frame building north side of the Diamond. ap25

Low by the Piece.

100 pieces bleached muslins, assorted.
6 bales brown do do
200 pieces Cocheco and other prints.
50 pieces Lancaster ginghams.

June 4. T. M. TAYLOR.

MANTILLAS, Capes and Cloaks.—100 just opened, from $2 to $12, at TAYLOR'S

Wm. H. Talcott & Co

(Successors to T. Kennedy, Jr.)

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

LOOKING GLASSES,

AND DEALERS IN

Imported and Domestic Fancy Goods,

NO. 62 WOOD ST., COR. OF FOURTH,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Gilt Mouldings, Portrait Frames and Looking Glass Plates always on hand.

Nov. 21, 1855.

Ambrotypes.

MR. PURVIANCE has the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of Beaver County, that he has permanently located in the Seminary buildings (lately occupied by Miss Curtiss) in the Borough of New Brighton, where he will always be found ready to wait on his friends and all others who wish artistic and life-like Miniatures.

All sizes and styles of Likenesses furnished at less than Pittsburgh prices.

Beautiful and correct impressions of the smallest children taken by the instantaneous process.

Pictures taken equally as well in cloudy as clear weather.

New Brighton, May 14, 1856.—1 yr.

Dr. Sanford's Invigorator

IS a mild laxative, tonic and stimulant, and is recommended to the public, relying upon its intrinsic worth in the cure of the following complaints: All bilious derangements, sick headache, dyspepsia, habitual costiveness, chronic diarrhœa, colic, pain in the stomach and bowels, general debility, female weakness, &c.

For sale by Druggists generally, and Young & Thomas, Beaver; John Sargent, New brighton, and Sanford & Co., New York city.

April 30, 1856.

The Teeth! The Teeth!!

W. M. WRIGHT, M. D., Surgeon Dentist. Office and residence, No. 252, Penn street, Pittsburgh, opposite Christ's M. E. Church.

Dr. Wright's long experience in the practice of Dentistry, has put him in possession of all the improvements in the line of his profession. Dr. Wright's facilities for dispatching work will enable persons visiting Pittsburgh, to have operations performed during a short stay.

Dr. Wright respectfully refers to the medical profession of Pittsburgh.

April 23, 1856.

Notice.

ALL persons are hereby requested not to buy, sell, or in any way negotiate a land warrant for 80 acres, No. 26,514, issued in answer to claim No 108,355, of Sabina Logan, widow of Joshua Logan, dec'd, and sent by mail to Bridgewater, but not received, as a caveat has been entered in the General Land Office to prevent the issuing of a patent to a fraudulent claimant, and the lawful warrantee intends to apply for a duplicate warrant to the Commissioner of Pensions.

Notice to Teachers.

THE undersigned, County Superintendent of the County of Beaver, would respectfully inform teachers and others interested, that he will attend to the examination of persons desiring to teach school, every Saturday afternoon, at his residence in Vanport, two miles below Beaver. Directors wishing the services of the Superintendent, in the examination of Teachers, will please give notice. S. H. PIERSOL,

Nov. 19, 1856. Co. Superintendent.

Livery Stable.

THE Subscriber, having bought the Livery Stock of Young & Jackson, and added several more Horses and Buggies, is now prepared to accommodate the people with good horses and buggies, saddle horses, and anything in his line. Also persons wishing conveyance to and from the cars, will be accommodated at any time, by leaving notice at the stable or at Dr. Smith's Drug Store, in Bridgewater.

Also, Omnibusses and Carriages for funerals &c. JOHN WOODRUFF.

Bridgewater, Feb. 20, 1856.

War is Horrible!

FRIENDS, Citizens and Strangers, TAKE NOTICE—That D. WOODRUFF still continues the MARBLE BUSINESS in all its various branches. Persons wishing any thing to mark the last resting place of their friends, will find it greatly to their interest to give me a call before going to Pittsburgh; as I am determined not to be undersold. Stock of the best Rutland and Italian marble. Jobs finished with dispatch and workmanship warranted. A word to the wise is sufficient. ☞ Shop on Bridge street, opposite Dr. Smith's Drug Store.

ap18-1y

BEAVER BOOK STORE.

(Next to the "Western Star" Office.)

YOU will now find an increased assortment of Books and stationery.

Also,—Readers and McNally's system of Geography, and different kinds of School Books used in town and country. Miscellaneous books also, maps, large and small, albums, Portfolio's &c. Bibles, hymn and psalm books &c.

CHEAP PAPER HANGINGS.

And paper and oil cloth window blinds.

April 23, 1856. J. K. MILLER.

W. P. MARSHALL & CO.,

DEALERS IN

PAPER HANGINGS

Exclusively, now offer at their Store Room *No 61, Wood St. Pittsburgh, Pa.*

A new stock of parlor, hall, dining room, Chamber and office paper, also assembly rooms, ceiling and panel decorations, wood and marble imitations; together with everything in the line of paper hangings. Also a large stock of window shades, to which the attention of country dealers is directed. Special inducements offered to cash buyers. sept 24 1856

LOTS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following lots in the borough of New Brighton, viz: No's 313, 315 and 317, situate on the Railroad at the corner of second and apple streets, and No. 374 at the corner of second and Harmony streets. They will be sold singly or together, to suit purchasers. For price and terms enquire of EDWARD HOOPS, New Brighton, or of the subscriber in Pulaski township.

sept 10 1856 JAMES FERGUSON.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of William Erwin, dec'd, of Hopewell tp., Beaver co., are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement. FRANCIS M. ERWIN, Adm'r.

Aug. 20, 1856. Hopewell.

Beaver Lodge, No. 356, I. O. of O. F Bridgewater, Beaver Co., Pa.

MEETS every Tuesday evening in their Hall 2nd story of Brown's Brick Block, Bridgewater, Pa.

OFFICERS ELECTED, PRESENT TERM.

James W. Hum, N. G.; John Woodruff, V. G. David Woodruff, Sec.; John Sharp, A. Sec Wm. Barnes, P. G.; Ira Blanchard, P. G.

MILLINERY.

MRS. MOORE would invite the attention of the Ladies to her Bonnet Store, one door above Mr. J. Barclay's store, where she intends keeping all kinds of Bonnets and Caps for sale. She has just received the latest style of Bonnets and trimmings, and is now prepared to do all kinds of Millinery work. Apr. 1, 1856.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!!

JOHN M'CUNE still continues the manufacture of every kind of plain and ornamental Chairs. Call and examine my stock. Shop opposite Hugh Anderson's Grocery, on 3d street The stock is lower than ever before offered in this market. Old Chairs painted or grained, and made to look as well as new.

Beaver, Dec. 13, 1854.

BANKING HOUSES

OF

JOHN T. HOGG:

Bedford	Bedford Co.,
Somerset	Somerset Co.,
Mt. Pleasant,	Westmoreland Co
Connellsville,	Fayette Co,
Uniontown	" "
Brownsville	" "
New Brighton	Beaver Co.

Deposits Received, Discounts Made.

Drafts Bought, Sold and Collected.

Bank Notes and Specie Bought and Sold,

Stocks, Notes and other Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.

Correspondence & Collections Solicited.

Aug 8, '55.

T. J. CHANDLER.....M. E. GILLESPIE.

A CARD.

I have this day associated with me in the practice of Dental Surgery, Dr. M. E. Gillespie, (late of Crestline, Ohio,) under the name of Chandler & Gillespie, where we are prepared to perform all the operations of the profession, in the most approved manner. Teeth from one to full sets inserted in gold or silver plate.—Also full or partial sets on gutta percha vase. We are also prepared to insert teeth in entire porcelain base, which cannot fail to please the most fastidious, in beauty and cleanliness. We invite attention to our specimens.

All those indebted to me by note or book account, will please call and settle, as I am anxious to close my old books. T. J. CHANDLER.

Rochester, Aug. 6, 1856—6 m.

Wall Paper!

On hand and for sale an extensive collection of

PAPER HANGINGS,

Comprising a great number of new patterns, selected expressly for this market from French and American manufactures, of Gold, Gold and Velvet Flowered, of every variety; Glazed and Unglazed; all the various styles of Imitation Wood-work, such as

OAK, MARBLE, MAPLE, MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD, &c.

Varnished and plain, making altogether an assortment that cannot be excelled in quality, quantity or low prices, by any house west of the Allegheny mountains prices range from 5 cents to 5 dollars per piece. persons desirous of looking through the assortment, whether disposed to purchase or not, are respectfully invited to call at

THOS. PALMER'S
March 26, 1856. No 55 Market street

Flouring Mill and Dwelling for Sale

THE LARGE FLOURING MILL, known as the Townsend Mill, situated on the New Brighton Race, New Brighton, is offered for sale low. It is thirty-five by forty-five feet, four stories high, including basement, has four run of Burrs; is in good running order, good water power and within a few hundred yards of the Ohio and and Penna. Railroad Depot. The whole or a part can be had to suit purchasers.

Also, a large Brick House and two Town Lots, situated on the centre of Broadway, New Brighton. The house is 32 by 40 feet, two stories high. The lots are 42 by 150 feet and well improved, with shrubbery and fruit trees. The whole will be sold low. For further information enquire of the owner on the premises, or by letter to the subscriber.

August 6th 1856 JOSEPH McCONNELL.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A FARM.

ANY person wishing to purchase one of the best and most desirable Farms in Beaver county, can be accommodated by calling on the subscriber, with one containing about 230 acres, about 180 of which is cleared and under a high state of cultivation, and the remainder covered with good standing timber, most all under fence; on which there is erected a large and very convenient cut stone dwelling, one log and one frame tenant house, a large double barn, a wagon house and granary, and all necessary out buildings; is well watered, and an abundance of all kinds of the best of fruit, and produces equal to any other farm in the county.—Terms, one fourth or one-fifth in hand, and the remainder in eight yearly instalments; the price so low that any good practical farmer can make his payments all after the first on the farm. The farm is very pleasantly situated, lies level and easily cultivated. Possession given at any time within one month after the sale, and if not sold soon, will be rented for a term of four or five years. None need apply to rent but a good practical farmer. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH H. WILSON,
Nov. 5, '56. Attorney, Beaver, Pa.

JOHN POTTER,

NO. 91 MARKET ST., between the Diamond and Fifth street, next door to John Orr & Co., dealer in Silks, Merinoes, Cloaks, Mantles, Shawls, &c., invites the especial attention of buyers to his large and elegant stock, consisting in part as follows:

Rich Silk Robes,
" Fancy Silks,
Plain and fancy black Silks,
Moreno Antiques and Poplens,
French Merinoes, printed Merinoes,
Mous de Laines,
Plaid and striped Cashmeres,
Scotch Wool Shawls,
French Chintzes,
Cloaks, Mantles and Talmas,
Broche, long and square Shawls,
Rich Scotch plaid long and square do.,
Superior makes of Linen Stockings,
Table Linens, Toweling, &c.,
Embroideries, Hosiery and Gloves, &c.

Pittsburg, Nov. 3, 1856.

A. A. CARRIER. S. B. CARRIER.

A. A. CARRIER & BRO.,

Corner 4th & Smithfield Sts., Pitts. Pa

Agents State Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Co. of Harrisburg.

Capital	$350,000
Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Philadelphia. Capital	300,000.
Insurance com. of the Valley of Va; Winchester, Va. Capital	300,000
Office Penn'a Insurance Com. of Pittsburgh. Authorized Capital,	300,000

A. A. CARRIER, Secretary.

CHARLES COALE, of New Brighton, is authorized to take risks in the above companies at very fair rates. Feb. 20, 1856.

Farm for Sale.

I will offer for sale a valuable farm, situate in N. Sewickly township, Beaver county three miles from New Brighton and three from Rochester, on the Brighton & Pittsburgh road. It contains 86 acres, 65 of which are cleared, the balance well timbered; all under fence and in a good state of cultivation. Also a good orchard, consisting of apples, pears, peaches &c.; a good cottage house with four rooms, kitchen and cellar, a frame barn 80 by 40 feet, with stabling under all of it for horses, cows and sheep. A good spring house with a never failing spring of soft water; smoke house and other out buildings. For health there is no better place. For further particulars inquire of Henry Reeves, New Brighton, George Speyerer, Rochester, or JESSE DEAN,

September 10, 1856. on the premises.

W. G. CHITTICK & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS,

No. 9, Strawberry St., Philadelphia.

WOULD respectfully solicit an examination of their goods by the Merchants of Beaver and the adjacent counties.

Their stock comprises a full assortment of the best and most popular brands of American fabric. In foreign goods they are prepared to offer peculiar advantages that portion of their stock being for the most part, of their own importation, or bought under the hammer.

Aug. 20.

LEATHER belts for machinery, on hand, and made to order, also Flag Belting for Elevators, at 319, Liberty street, pittsburgh.

may 21, 1856. W W WALLACE.

AYER'S PILLS,

A NEW and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious diseases—Costiveness, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fevers, Gout, Humors, Nervousness, Irritability, Inflammations, Headache, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Female Complaints, &c. &c. Indeed, very few are the diseases in which a Purgative Medicine is not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but effectual Cathartic were more freely used. No person can feel well while a bostive habit of body prevails; besides it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. This is alike true of Colds, Feverish symptoms, and Bilious derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep seated and formidable distempers which load the hearses all over the land. Hence a reliable family physic is of the first importance to the public health, and this Pill has been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Professors, and Patients, has shown results surpassing any thing hitherto known of any medicine. Cures have been effected beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth.

Among the many eminent gentlemen who have testified in favor of these Pills, we may mention:

DR. A. A. HAYES, Analytical Chemist, of Boston, and State Assayer of Massachusetts, whose high professional character is endorsed by the

HON. EDWARD EVERETT, Senator of the U. S.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE, Minister Plen. to England.

JOHN B. FITZPATRICK, Cath. Bishop of Boston.

Also, DR. J. R. CHILTON, Practical Chemist, of New York City, endorsed by

HON. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

WM. B. ASTOR, the richest man in America.

S. LELAND & Co., Props's of the Metropolitan Hotel, and others.

Did space permit, we could give many hundred certificates, from all parts where the Pills have been used, but evidence even more convincing than the experience of eminent public men is found in their effects upon trial.

These Pills, the result of long investigation and study, are offered to the public as the best and most complete which the present state of medical science can afford. They are compounded not of the drugs themselves, but of the medicinal virtues only of Vegetable remedies, extracted by chemical process in a state of purity, and combined together in such a manner as to insure the best results. This system of composition for medicines has been found in the Cherry Pectoral and Pills both, to produce a more efficient remedy than had hitherto been obtained by any process. The reason is perfectly obvious. While by the old mode of composition, every medicine is burdened with more or less of acrimonious and injurious qualities, by this each individual virtue only that is desired for the curative effect is present. All the inert and obnoxious qualities of each substance employed are left behind, the curative virtues only being retained. Hence it is self-evident the effects should prove as they have proved more purely remedial, and the Pills a surer, more powerful antidote to disease than any other medicine known to the world.

As it is frequently expedient that my medicine should be taken under the counsel of an attending Physician, and as he could not properly judge of a remedy without knowing its composition, I have supplied the accurate Formulæ, by which both my Pectoral and Pills are made to the whole body of Practitioners in the United States and British American Provinces. If, however, there should be any one who has not received them, they will be promptly forwarded by mail to his address.

Of all the Patent Medicines that are offered, how few would be taken if their composition was known! Their life consists in their mystery. I have no mysteries.

The composition of my preparations is laid open to all men, and all who are competent to judge on the subject freely acknowledge their convictions of their intrinsic merits. The Cherry Pectoral was pronounced by scientific men to be a wonderful medicine before its effects were known. Many eminent Physicians have declared the same thing of my Pills, and even more confidently, and are willing to certify that their anticipations were more than realized by their effects upon trial.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Being sugar wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions, see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY

JAMES C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1.

SOLD BY

AGENTS—Maclay & Young, Beaver. Dr. S. Smith, Bridgewater; C. L. Kaiser, Rochester. J. Sargent, New Brighton; John Black Darlington; and by all merchants everywhere. Dr. O. Cunningham, Beaver.

Look for the Big Watch.

H. T. PATTON

HAS removed his CLOCK & JEWELRY STORE to the old stand, corner of Bridge and Mulberry streets, Bridgewater, where he will keep a good supply of

Clocks,

WATCHES, AND ALL KINDS OF JEWELRY

AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

30 Hour Brass Clocks at $1,50.
" Best Jerome do. $3 to 3,50.

All clocks sold, warranted to keep good time; if not the money refunded. Also,

Variety Goods

OF ALMOST EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Call and examine my stock.

I would beg leave to thank my customers for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and I am now prepared to repair all kinds of watches and clocks; all good watches warranted to keep good time. Jewelry neatly repaired at all times. Gold gilt and silver taken in exchange for work or goods.

Bridgewater, April 17, '33.

To the Ladies.

WE have just received from the East, our early supply of Fall Goods, to which we respectfully ask your attention. Our stock of Dress Goods is extensive and beautiful, embracing a large variety of figured and plain delains. Figured and plain French merinos, figured and striped cashmeres, figured and plain wool delaines, French merinos in fancy colors, figured Persian twills, beautiful wool plaids, debeges in great variety, mode de Paris stripes, Coburgs in all colors prints of latest styles; and everything usually found in a first class Dry Goods store.

Having given our exclusive attention to the Dry Goods trade, and visiting the eastern market frequently, we feel justified in saying, that we can now offer greater inducements than ever, to those wishing any thing in our line.

T. M. TAYLOR.

sept. 3, 1856. Rochester on the hill.

DENTAL SURGERY.

J. MURRAY would announce to the public that he has, at considerable cost, procured the latest improvements in the profession, and is now prepared to accommodate every variety of public taste,

1st. Single gum-teeth, on gold or silver plate

2d. Block-teeth, on gold plate, presenting a continuous gum.

3d, Indestructible teeth on Gutta Percha base.

As this last is a new mode of inserting teeth, should it fail to render satisfaction after a fair trial, I will replace the work with gold or silver.

Office and residence on Market Street, opposite the Market House, Bridgewater.

Bridgewater, Jan. 2, 1856

David Stanton, M. D. Wm. Stanton, M. D.

DRS. D. & W. STANTON,

RESPECTFULLY offer their services in the practice of medicine and surgery, to the inhabitants of New Brighton, Fallston and vicinity.

Office and lodging in second story of M'Cleery's building, one door North of merrick House, New Brighton, Pa. April 16, 1856.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts on my old books will confer a favor by calling immediately. D. STANTON.

Glad News.

FULL OF HOPE TO THE AFFLICTED AND SUFFERING!

Many of the thousand portals of Death may be closed, and life made happier, and more comfortable to thousands who are now in danger. Doubtless this world contains many a balm to soothe its physical woes and cure its diseases. Among those in prominent rank, stands

BOWMAN'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

A SAFE and speedy cure for Consumption, not only in those milder forms of Throat and Lung Diseases, such as colds, coughs, quinsey, difficulty of breathing, bronchitis, Ministers' sore throat, weakness of the chest, asthma, inward ulcer, spitting of blood, influenza, croup, whooping-cough, pain in the breast and side, hoarseness, catarrh and catarrhal affections, inflammation of the lungs, bleeding of the lungs, and such like. But its superior excellence is seen and tested in the more advanced affections of the lungs. For the truth of the above statement and the efficiency of the preparations as an antidote, we refer the public to the following testimonials:

Language is scarcely strong enough to tell the great power of this

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

The doubting may try and be convinced.

The Proprietors point to the following bona fide certificates with confidence on the community; they are but samples of the many hundreds of testimonials in our possession:

Philadelphia, Aug. 15, 1856.—Last spring, while in Pittsburgh, I had a bad cold and cough, which troubled me much, and a friend of mine gave me a bottle of Bowman's Vegetable Compound for diseases of the throat and lungs, which I commenced taking, and found relief almost immediately. I had taken many things for cough and hoarseness, but never got anything to help me as it has done. I believe it to be the best antidote for coughs and hoarseness that is out, and cheerfully recommend it to the public. THOS. H. STOCKTON.

Pastor 1st Prot. Meth. Church.

From Judge Vanhorn, of the District Court at Cincinnatia.

Cincinnati, May 4, 1856.—I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound for bronchitis and cough, and believe it to be the best medicine out for those diseases, and the only one I ever got to give me any permanent relief. It will cure. I recommend it to the public as an honest and efficient medicine, and will perform what it is published to do W. VANHORN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound in my family, for coughs, colds and Ministers' sore throat and believe it to be the best thing that I ever got for those complaints, and cheerfully recommend it to the public.

REV. J. GASTON,
Pastor of the Clinton st. M. E. Church,
June 10, 1855. Cincinnati.

Here is one from the old pioneer Methodist prescher of Ohio, Rev. J. B. Finley.

I believe Bowman's Vegetable Compound to be the best remedy for Diseased Throat and Lungs, of the day. I have tested it, and found it to be the best of all the popular remedies I ever tried, and I have tried very many. I recommend it to the public. Try it and you will be convinced of its superiority.

Cincinnati July 1856. Rev. J. B. FINLEY.

Hear what the celebrated Dr. Peck says:

New York, May 12, 1856.—I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound for coughs and hoarseness in speaking; and believe it to be the best preparation for Throat and Lung complaints I ever got; and I recommend it to the public speaker and singer, as well as those afflicted with Lung diseases. J. T. PECK.

Hear what Dr. Benson, of Cincinnati, says: [Extract from a letter.]

"Bowman's Vegetable Compound contains a virtue which is not possessed by any other popular medicine in my knowledge. It does not only smoothe the disease over, giving it only temporary relief (like most of patent medicines,) but it commences at the root of the disease, and performs a perfect cure.

G. W. BENSON, M. D.

Our space will not permit us to publish any certificates in full, but we would refer to the following persons, whose letters are in our possession, certifying to its worth:

Rev. Bishop Morris,	Cincinnati,
Rev. Robert Walker,	"
Rev. Joel Waite,	Ecoromy,
Rev. John Powell,	Portsmouth,
John L. M'Junkin,	Butler,
Henry L. Griffith, Esq.	Pittsburgh,
B. B. Baker,	Wheeling,
Capt. E. Gordon,	Pittsburgh,
John T. M'Combs,	"
Mrs. Mary Morrow,	N. Brighton,
Mrs. M. Evans,	"
Robert Greenlee,	Beaver,
Isaac Sutherland,	Vanport,
Mrs. S. A. Gettys,	Freedom,
Silas Roberts,	Meadville,
Henry Smith,	New Castle,
Mrs. Sarah Lowry,	Lawrence co.
Joseph P. Brown,	"
Martha A. Wilson,	New Castle,
Ex-Gov. W. F. Johnston,	Pittsburgh,
T. C. Cunningham,	Allegheny,
Isaac Whitesides,	"
D. Maratta,	Bridgewater,
Rev. Wm. Smith,	Louisville,
Judge Keys,	Cincinnati,
Capt. Geo. Kennedy,	Wellsville,
James Wilkins,	Allegheny,
J. P. O'Neil,	Steubenville,
Rev. Henry Cline,	Venango co.
Dr. James Parsons,	Louisville,
Rev. John Watkins,	Maysville,
Capt. Jacob Poe,	Georgetown,
James L. Dodds,	Butler co.
Ex-Gov. Wm. Bigler,	Penn'a.
Rev. G Sechon.	Louisville,

Bowman's Vegetable Compound sold by Druggists at $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

C. L. Keyser is our agent at Rochester, Beaver county, Pa. Retail merchants can be supplied at our wholesale prices, by C. L. Kaiser. Also H. T. & J. Reeves, New Brighton. Direct all orders for medicine to D. H. M. Bowman & Co., New Castle, Lawrence county, Pa., sole Proprietors. Agents wanted in every village in the United States and Canadas. Apply by letter or otherwise to the proprietors.

Nov. 19, 1856.

PITTSBURGH.

Fall of 1856.

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD,

North-east corner 4th and Market Sts.,

PITTSBURGH,

HAVE now open, their large Fall supply of Family and Fancy DRY GOODS; including the newest styles of Ladies Dress Goods, Cloaks, Mantillas, Shawls, and super French cloth Cassimeres, Doeskins. All of which will be sold at LOW PRICES. Persons from a distance visiting Pittsburgh at the approaching State Fair, or at any other time, wanting any article in the Dry Goods line, will do well to call with us. Oct. 1, 1856.

Reed's Magnetic Oil,

WILL cure Rheumatism.

Reed's Magnetic Oil will cure Toothache.

Reed's Magnetic Oil will cure Pain in the Back.

Reed's Magnetic Oil will cure Pain in the Loins.

Reed's Magnetic Oil will cure all Nervous Diseases.

Reed's Magnetic Oil costs but Twenty-five Cents per bottle, gratis to the poor, and the money refunded if it does not do all that is promised See that Reed's Magnetic Oil is blown in the bottle.

For sale by Dr. S. Smith, Bridgewater, C. Kaiser, Rochester, Thos. McCreery, Beaver.

June 18, 1856.

The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE.

DR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over 1100 cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its virtue, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of Pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of Biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst cases of Erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the Eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers,

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

A benifit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effect of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after trial it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising; first that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846—second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it and sold about six bottles per day—In April 1851, I sold over one thousand bottles per day for it.

Some of the wholesale Druggists who have been in business twenty and thirty years, say that nothing in the annals of patent medicines was ever like it. There is a universal praise of it from all quarters.

In my own practice I always kept it strictly for humors—but since its introduction as a general family medicine, great and wonderful virtues have been found in it that I never suspected.

Several cases of epileptic fits—a decease which was always considered incurable, have been cured by a few bottles. O, what a mercy if it will prove effectual in all cases of that awful malady—there are but few who have seen more of it than I have.

I know of several cases of Dropsy, all of them aged people cured by it. For the various diseases of the Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Fever Ague, Pain in the Side, Diseases of the Spine, and particularly in diseases of the Kidneys &c., the discovery has done more good than any medicine ever known.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you get and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS—Adults one table spoonful per day—Children over ten years dessert spoonful. Children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day. Manufactured by

DONALD KENNEDY,
No. 120, Warren St. Roxbury, Mass.

PRICE $1.

☞ T. W. Dyott & Sons, Philadelphia, Gen'l Ag'ts for Pa. For sale by W P Philips, Freedom; C L Kaiser, Rochester; and Dr. S Smith, Bridgewater; General wholesale agents Western Pa., Geo. H. Keyser, 146 Wood St. Pittsburgh, J. P. Flemming, Federal St. Allegheny City, Maclay & Young, Beaver.

A. BAUSMAN. J. A. BAUSMAN.

Bausman & Co.

Exchange, Land and Real Estate Agents,

Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

BUY, SELL & LOCATE LAND WARRANTS

INVEST money for parties at western rates of interest. Taxes paid for residents or non-residents. Investments made in Government lands. Taxes paid, and all trouble and other expenses borne by us, for one-eighth of gross proceeds. Interest, at ten per cent, per annum, allowed on all special deposites, for six months, or longer time.

Parties desiring government or other lands, can rely upon us for a full and correct description of either, and the lowest market rates.

Orders for government lands will be attended to as soon after receipt as possible.

Remittances can be made in drafts on New York, or by depositing money in any good bank in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington D. C., or Pittsburgh.

Applications made for Des Moines River lands for settlers. Improved and unimproved prairie and timber lands bought and sold. Bills of exchange on Eastern cities bought and sold.

REFERENCES.

Hon Wm F Johnston, pres. A V R R Co., Pittsburgh, Col. Wilson McCandless, do, Robert Anderson, v. p. do; Messrs. Kramer & Rahm, Bankers, do.; Hon Joshua R Giddings, Jefferson, Ohio; A P Lacock, Esq., Beaver, Pa.; Joseph Chamberlain, Cleveland, Ohio; Hon. John Allison, New Brighton, Pa.; John Linton, Esq., Rochester, Pa.; Treasurer's Savings Bank Washington, D. C.; Cashier State Bank Ohio, Guernsey Branch; Messrs. Gallaher & Co., Bankers, Washington, D. C. may 21, 1856

FIRST ARRIVAL OF FALL DRY GOODS AT C. HANSON LOVE'S,

Sign of the original Bee Hive,

No. 74, Market Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE subscriber has just returned from the Eastern Cities, having purchased the largest and most complete assortment of Dress Goods,